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Poetry.

Thoughts on the Sabbath.

O day of days, with heaven's own radiance shining!
Blest Sabbath! welcome is thy hallowed rest;
Thy influence, elevating and refining,
Gives life its purest zest.

Thou comest meekly, with the balm of healing,
Like good Samaritan, in love divine!
Over earth's wounds of sin and sorrow bending,
To pour in oil and wine.

The bliss of Eden is again perennial,
And peace and purity resume their sway:
And in His garden, bright with flowers millennial,
God walks on this sweet day.

Prelude of heaven! in sanctified affection
And loving unison that never dies,
To-day we antedate the resurrection,
The dead in sins arise.

Amid the candlesticks, all bright and golden,
To-day Christ walks in royalty and might,
The broken-hearted sinner to embolden,
And turn his gloom to light.

On Sunday shines the ever-fiery column
Which shields the pilgrim Church from all her foes;
In splendor, yet more terrible and solemn,
The flaming pillar glows.

So on the Sabbath from heaven's glittering portal
Come down the tongues of fire, and rushing wind,
The glorious mystery of life immortal
Revealed to all mankind.

And so again, wrought out of earth's confusion,
And jarring elements, o'erruled for good,
And the almighty power of truth's diffusion,
This world will be renewed.

And then the Sabbath will be universal,
And Christ shall reign in triumph, all his own:
And all our temple songs be a rehearsal
For worship round the throne;

Where the church militant, in countless millions,
Shall join the Sabbath of the Church above,
And tread the golden floor of heaven's pavilions,
For ever lost in love.
—*Christian's Advocate.*

Miscellany.

A PHOTOGRAPH FROM LIFE.

Great excitement was caused on a certain day in the usually quiet household of Monsieur Borno, by a letter from the married daughter, Madame Artois, who resided in Rome, in which she informed her parents that a suitor for her sister Elise would soon appear at Villani; a young man of good birth and with a comfortable fortune, had been struck with a photograph in a shop window—so struck and charmed that he felt he must try every means to win the original for his wife. This photograph turned out to be that of one of her young sisters that she had sent to be copied, and seeing that the young man was in earnest, she had promised to write and introduce him as an unexceptionable *parti*. Madame Artois wound up by reminding her father that Elise was no longer a girl, and that it would be very foolish not to accept this bit of good fortune.

It was therefore agreed in the family conclave, the fair Elise consenting, and with the due approval of the family friend, M. de Belandi, that the coming guest should be graciously received.—M. de Belandi even insisted on having him in his own house, as he laughingly said, in order that he might better judge if this M. A. de Villani was worthy of the prize he sought.

Among the numerous and various visitors to the beautiful southern city, Villefleurs, with its girdle of mountains and blue waves, few could help remarking in the gay crowd on the promenade, or in the public gardens, a girl, almost always accompanied by a favorite dog, whose elegant and quiet toilet, as well as her graceful walk and the piquant expression of her face, always made one wish to look again. It was an attractive face, rather than decidedly beautiful; generally wearing a thoughtful look, which, however, was often brightened by a smile, which prettily curled her lips. There was a quiet elegance about her altogether different from the fashionable ladies, English, French, German, or Russian, who rested on the chairs or paced up and down. Generally might be seen at her side Monsieur de Belandi, a man past youth, but with a vigorous, spare frame, whose keen dark eyes seemed to take note of everything, but were often turned on his fair companion with the tender familiar interest of a privileged friend.—M. de Belandi was rich, and having no particular occupation, he made himself useful to his friends in general, but to those of the maisson Borno in particular. Thither he brought all the news of the place to amuse M. Borno, who was too old and infirm to go out. He could tell of the last offense given to the old inhabitants of Villefleurs by the new French comers, or the latest reform in town regulations. He could say what was the prospect of the olive and grape crops, etc. He was always ready to escort Mademoiselle Elise to the theatre, or try a new song with her.—He was a convenient partner at a ball, or a patient companion for a morning's shopping. Moreover, M. de Belandi's taste was a proverb. All this made his visits to the old Maison Pontneuf very welcome, and with him seemed to come a little waft from the outer world to the very retired sombre-street, in which many of the old Villefleurs aristocracy resided, withdrawn from the newer part of the town to which visitors resorted. To look at it from the outside, one would not imagine the quaint and rich carvings which adorned the walls, or the broad marble steps and handsome suite of rooms belonging to this house.

In the simple and quiet manner common to the old inhabitants of the place, the principal amusement and luxury being to retire to their maison de champaigne, lived the Bornos with their youngest child, two other daughters having married satisfactorily. Nor were the old couple very eager for her to follow her sisters' example, in spite of the hints of their acquaintances, and M. de Belandi's serious warning, given every now and then, "that it was really high time to marry her." "Such an agreeable, amiable, gentle girl! It was a pity and a very astonishing. All her contemporaries were married, or about to be so, and Elise was nearly twenty-seven!" At this the old father would look troubled, and shrugging his shoulders, ask what his friend would have.—Could he do more? Had there not been two or three eligible proposals? But But the girl had refused them all. Elise was dutiful, and the light of their old days; and it was surely not their duty to force her into matrimony if she evidently preferred to remain as she was.

To this M. de Belandi said nothing, but looked relieved; for his visits to the Maison Pontneuf would have been very different without Elise. But on hearing the letter of Madame Artois, speaking so highly of the young man, and even appealing to himself to use his influence in favor of the match, he threw himself gallantly into the spirit of the adventure, and took care to be at the diligence office to receive and welcome M. A. de Villani, whose first visit to the Maison Pontneuf was paid in his company, and his easy, genial manners and real kindness helping to put every one at ease, and to draw out the somewhat nervous and excited lover.

When it was over, they all agreed that not one word too much had been said in his praise. His manner was all that could be desired; his appearance pleasing; while it was evident he was very much in love. On the other hand, M. A. de Villani poured out to his kind host his delight and satisfaction. There was no dissappointment: Elise was better than her picture, and each time he saw her he found some new attraction. Truly she was one of those women who bear a close inspection, and whose beauty unfolds gradually—a woman who can brighten a home as well as a ball-room.

All the acquaintances and friends of the Bornos were eager and profuse in congratulations and in inquiries. M. de Belandi told every one that it was a capital thing; that there was sure to be a gay wedding; and he joked Elise, and encouraged M. de Villani. Everybody observed what high spirits M. de Belandi was in; and yet for all this he caught himself sighing as he thought of Elise going away. But he was not a selfish man, and he felt that it was quite time for his little friend to marry.

After a time, however, M. de Belandi fancied that the young lover returned from his visits to Maison Pontneuf rather too quiet and silent in mood; though any allusion to the family only made him warmly declare that the more he admired her.

'Then pray hurry on the marriage, my friend,' returned M. de Belandi, 'for it is very clear that courting does not suit you. You grow thinner and paler every day.'

But M. de Villani only laughed.

It was quite a gay time at the Maison Pontneuf, so many people came to hear "all about it;" and the father and mother were not at all disinclined to tell the romantic story over and over again, and receive the congratulations of their neighbors. But when any one ventured to speak to Elise herself, she drew up and said "that congratulations were premature. It was true that the gentleman had done the honor of asking her hand, but nothing was settled"—which speech caused a great deal of surprise and talk. And then, as time went on, and remarks were made on the evident gravity and the pale looks of the suitor, people began to speculate; and even a few bets were made as to what would be the ultimate end of it all. After the first greetings, the question was asked by every one, 'Well, and what does Mademoiselle Elise say now?' or, 'Has Mademoiselle Elise said yes?' And M. de Belandi, who knew every one, grew excited and anxious, and warmly expressed his certainty that all would come right.

'You are right, and I am getting ill,' remarked M. de Villani one day to his host and friend. 'I cannot bear this any longer, and I have written home to say I shall return immediately."

"And when is the marriage to take place?"

'Never! No. I see plainly that she does not care for me—at least, not as I care for her. I have struggled against this conviction, and have thought I might win her at last But she says neither yes nor no, and I feel sure that she is partly lead on by not liking to disappoint her friends—yourself first and foremost, for it is easy to see that you have a great influence over her.—Even if she were to say 'yes' to-day, I don't think I should wish it. I feel I have not won her heart, and it has always been my dream and wish to marry for love—love on both sides So, thanking you over and over again for your great kindness, I have decided to take my leave and go.'

M. de Belandi was in his garden smoking his cigar when this conversation took place, and he continued to pace up and down between the orange trees in silence. Then, suddenly turning to the other, he said—

'I shall go at once to the Maison Pontneuf, and you can follow by and by.'

M. de Villani shook his head, for he was convinced that his friend's well meant interference would do no good, and he remained thinking it all over, trying to find the clue to Elise's feelings.

M. de Belandi arrived at the sombre old house, and rushing up the steps quicker than usual, he thought himself lucky in finding Elise and her dog in the drawing room.

She was at once aware that there was something unusual in his face, and this brought a bright and becoming color to her cheeks.

'How is this, Elise?' he said, trying to be angry. 'I never suspected you of being a coquette.'

And then he went on in a somewhat excited manner to upraid her for keeping the poor young fellow in suspense so long.

'I don't think I have done that,' she said in a low voice, and with downcast eyes. 'I always told him that—the truth, in fact. But he hoped I should change. And you see every one has taken it all for granted, and hurried things on so very much. And then papa and mamma seemed to wish for it so very much, and you—and—'

'Of course they did, of course we did, and do; and I'll tell you what, Elise, you are throwing away a chance you will never have again. There are not many young men like him, I can tell you. Isn't he handsome, well-born, young, rich, agreeable, and very fond of you? The fact is, you are proud.—But let let me tell you, as an old privileged friend, that it is one thing to join a girl in her walks, and pay compliments, and dance with her, and so on; but quite another thing to ask her marriage. Ever since that Prince de——has been introduced to you, I have observed a change. Don't be offended, mon amie, I speak for your good. It has made me sorry to see that poor young man so low and cast down; and after each visit he gets more and more so. Flesh and blood can't stand it, and I agree with him that it is best to end it at once. He says he shall return home, and is coming to say adieu.—Now it rests with yourself, if he really goes or not. And—there he is, I know his step.'

Giving her an extra friendly hand pressure, to make up for his rough words, he left the place clear for a final explanation, and hurried off for a brisk walk. He felt the necessity for quick motion and fresh air for he was agitated.

He could not help being keenly interested in this affair. He liked the young man and Elise was of course quite a pet of his own. Poor girl, her lips had quivered when he spoke so bluntly; but how pretty she was looking—such a graceful, winning style of beauty, lighting up the gloomy, formal old room with her pretty gentle ways and womanly occupations! Yes, he should miss her and he almost wished that carte-de-visite had never caught M. de Villani's eye. After all, why should not Elise remain as she is? Then he checked these thoughts and began to wonder how it would be settled. He turned back, feeling anxious and nervous, and by this time the interview must be ended.

It was so, and M. de Belandi entered his own villa in time to see his guest just a few steps in advance, and in his attitude he read that all was over.—The tale was told in a very few words, and the next day M. de Villani set off on his journey home, trying his best to forget the carte-de-visite.

There followed much commotion among the friends of the Bornos; nor did it end there, for it became the general topic of conversation. M. de Belandi felt dull, having lost his guest, and then there was the reaction, and a dullness consequent on the unusual excitement. Besides this, Elise was never now seen in her old haunts, and when he went to the house she was not in the drawing-room. He feared she was annoyed with him and purposely avoided him whenever she could do so. When a meeting was inevitable, there was a greater reserve, an uncertain manner, so different from the old gentle playfulness, that it made him unhappy.

'I don't know what ails her,' complained the old father one day to M. de Belandi. She pleased herself or might have done so. But she is no longer the same girl. I was saying to her mother I wished you might call; for if any one can rouse her or find out what is the matter, it is yourself.

To please the old gentleman, M. de Belandi went at once to find Elise in a small boudoir where she sometimes sat. He had often been privileged to enter this room; and now, as his knock met with no notice, he pushed open the door without scruple.

Elise had been crying; but as she turned and saw him, blushes covered her face, and she nervously tried to hide what looked like a photograph, which she had evidently been looking at.

'What, another photograph,' he exclaimed, trying to carry off the little awkwardness he felt by the joke. 'Why, Elise, it is possible that there was reason for your failing to see the charms of Villani? Have you too been caught by a carte-de-visite?'

To his surprise, instead of meeting his joke with a smile or a saucy retort, she bent her head, striving to hide her tears, and the hand which held the picture actually trembled.

'My dear Elise, what is it? Your father is quite unhappy about you.—You are not an undecided person; but it is possible that you regret saying 'No?' A lady is allowed to change her mind.'

Still her agitation seemed to increase, and she could not keep down her sobs. Presently she snatched her hand to her head, stammered some unconnected words about not being well. She forgot for the moment the photograph, which was by this movement exposed to view. M. de Belandi's astonishment was great indeed to see by a no means flattering full length photograph of—himself!

He stood transfixed for a few moments, while a veil seemed to be suddenly raised from his mind, disclosing old things in a different shape, clear and defined—things which had hitherto been but dimly guessed at, and then suddenly hidden again; and while he was gazing and so thinking she looked up and discovered what she had done.

By way of correcting the mistake she made another; catching up the photograph with a little exclamation of alarm, with a sudden perception of what she had done, choking her sobs, she tried to explain that she had been turning out her desk, and so—and so—'

But his eyes were now bent so earnestly on her face that she was in a manner compelled to meet his look.

'Elise, is it possible?' he whispered. Then presently he held out his arms.—In a moment she was in them, clasped close, her tears falling softly. But a sudden change came over her face, and she struggled to release herself, saying 'Leave me instantly! You have taken advantage of me I like you as a friend of course, but—you misunderstand—'

'And I love you not as a friend, Elise. I have long done so. But I would not allow it to myself even. I was too old for you; you only thought of me, and so I believed, as a grave relation and mentor. I know now what it all ment; my dread of losing you—'

'But you urged me on,' she interrupted. 'It was your words which all but induced me to consent. You seemed to have set your heart on it.'

'Not so. Let us sit down and quietly talk together,' he said.

This they did, and he managed to convince her that if her heart had been given to him, it was not until she had full possession of his. But how could he, at his age, be so vain as to suppose that he had the shadow of a chance?—He had tried to stifle every feeling bravely; too much so, indeed. But now, surely, she would not punish him for this?

The result of it all was, that, to the utter surprise of M. Borno, his friend M. de Belandi made a formal proposal for the hand of his daughter Elise.—The old gentleman had to seek for and then put on his spectacles, before he could believe that he heard rightly, looking first at one and then at the other in a way to bring up blushes as well as smiles on the face of Elise. When he rleally took it in, consent was fully given, and after a little more talk between papa and mamma, they began to wonder how it was they had never thought of this before. So this was why Mademoiselle Elise had herself so difficult to please!

In course of time she confessed that she had only given up all hope when M. de Belandi had so urged her to accept Villani; and in the pain of that moment she had very nearly been driven, in a fit of pride and despair, to follow his advice.

There was a gay wedding; and when it was over and the Maison Pontneuf restored to its wonted quiet, Madame Borro, sitting in her easy chair after the fatigue of the morning exclaimed, "And it was all owing to a photograph after all."—*The Argosy.*

Whitefield and the Riotous Scenes at Moorfields.

There is probably no record of preaching since the Pentecost, which won a more sublime triumph against the most formidable obstacles, than that of Whitefield at Moorfields in London.—Dr. Stevens gives the following graphic sketch:

The most riotous scenes at Moorfields were usually during the Whitsun holidays. The devils then held rendezvous there, he said, and he "resolved to meet them in pitched battle." He began early, in order to secure the field before the greatest rush of the crowd At six o'clock in the morning he found ten thousand people waiting impatiently for the sports of the day. Mounting his field-pulpit, and assured that he had fot once "got the start of the devil," he soon drew the multitude around him. At noon he again took the field. Between twenty and thirty thousand swarmed upon it. He described it as in full possession of Beelzebub, whose agents were in full motion. Drummers, trumpeters, merry-andrews, jugglers or puppet-shows, exhibitors of wild beasts players, were all busy in entertaining their respective groups.

He shouted his text—"Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and boldly charged home upon the vice and peril of their dissipations. The craftsmen were alarmed, and the battle he had anticipated and challenged now fairly began. Stones, dirt, rotten eggs, and dead cats were thrown at him. "My soul," he says, "was among lions," but before long he prevailed, and the immense multitude were turned into lambs. At six in the evening he was again in his field-pulpit.

"I came," he says, "and I saw, but what? Thousands and thousands more than before."

He rightly judged that Satan could not brook such circumstances, and never, perhaps, had they been pushed more bravely home against the very citadel of his power. A harlequin was exhibiting and trumpeting on a stage, but was deserted as soon as they saw Whitefield, in his black robes ascend his pulpit. At length they approached nearer, and the merry-andrew, attended others, who complained that they had taken many pounds less on that day because of the preacher, got upon a man's shoulders, and advancing toward the pulpit, attempted several times to strike the preacher with a long heavy whip, but always tumbled down by the violence of his motions. The mob next secured the aid of a recruiting sergeant who, with music and straggling followers, marched directly through the crowd before the pulpit. Whitefield knew instinctively how to manage the passions and whims of the people. He called out to them to make way for the king's officer. The sergeant with assumed official dignity—with drum and fife, passed through the open ranks, which closed immediately after him, and left the solid mass still in possession of the preacher.

A third onslaught was attempted.—Roaring like wild beasts on the outskirts of the assembly, a large number combined for the purpose of sweeping through it in solid column. They bore a long pole for their standard, and came on with the sound of drum and menacing shouts, but soon quarrelled among themselves, threw down their pole and dispersed leaving many of their number "who were brought over to join the besieged party."

At times however, the tumult rose like the noise of so many waters, drowning the preacher's voice; he would then call upon his bretiren near him to unite with him in singing, until the clamorous host were again charmed into silence. He was determined not to retreat defeated; preaching, praying, singing, he kept his ground until night closed the strange scene.

It was one of the greatest of his field-days. He had won the victory, and moved off with his religious friends to celebrate it at night, in the tabernacle, and great were the spoils there exhibited. No less than one thousand notes were handed up to him for prayers from persons who had been brought under conviction that day; and soon after upwards of three hundred were received into the society at one time.—Many of them were "the devil's castaways," as he said.

The nickel mines from which the Government obtains its material for its small metalic currency, are located near Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The Name in Gold Letters.

Rev. Mr. Tyler, referred to below, has been pastor of the same church more than thirty years, and according to the testimony of Dr. Massie, is a very useful minister of the gospel:

Not long ago, at a meeting in the east of London for the purpose of promoting the better observance of the Lord's day, the Rev. William Tyler related the following remarkable instance which had come under his own notice, of the benefits resulting from keeping the Sabbath-day holy.

Some years ago, in one of the streets in Spitalfields, notorious for its open shops on the Lord's day, a young man with whom he was acquainted opened a cheesemonger's shop. Mr. Tyler called upon the new shopkeeper, on the first day of opening, to wish him success.—In the course of a short conversation, Mr. Tyler said,

"Now, my friend, what about Sunday? I hope you do not intend to open the shop on the Lord's Day."

The reply was, "You see, Sir, all the people about here open on the Sunday. I fear I shall be *obliged* to do the same."

"That is no reason why *you* should do so," rejoined the minister. "Don't let them be guides for you. Give me pen and ink, and a large piece of paper, and I will show you what to do.

Upon his request being complied with, Mr. Tyler immediately wrote in clear bold letters the following notice:

"This shop will not be opened on Sundays."

"Now," said Mr. Tyler, "take my advice, put that up in a conspicuous place. Hoist your colors at the outset; God will not let you suffer for doing your duty."

At this moment the wife came in, and seconded the appeal; upon which the shopkeeper took a hammer and nail, and stuck the announcement on a butter-cask behind the counter, near the window, so that it could be read by all customers who entered the shop.

About seven years after, Mr. Tyler was passing by this tradesman's shop, when he observed that its proprietor's name was being placed upon the shop-front in *gold* letters.

The shopkeeper presently appeared, and said, Mr. Tyler, I have to thank *you* for that. I am the first member of my family whose name has ever appeared in gold letters! Nearly every tradesman who was in business in this street when I commenced, and who opened their shops on Sundays, have *failed*, whilst I have prospered."

Time passed on, but it only brought with it yet greater prosperity, and when Mr. Tyler last heard of the tradesman, in whose welfare he had taken such an interest, he found that God had so fardessed his industry and his conscientiousness, that he had been enabled to retire upon a comfortable competency to a country residence; thus verifying again the promise "Then that honor me, I will honor." For, although it is true that no man ought to be religious for the sake of what he can get by it, it is also true that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."—*British Workman.*

The Lord's Prayer.

The following interesting anecdote is told of old Mr. Booth, the tragedian;—Booth and several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore, of distinguished kindness, urbanity and piety. The host, though disapproving of theaters and theater going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers that curiosity to see the man had, in this instance, overcome all his scruples. After dinner was over, lamps lighted, and the company reseated in the drawing-room, some one requested Booth as a particular favor, and one which all present would, doubtless, appreciate, to read aloud The Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his ready willingness to afford them this gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him. Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair.—It was wonderful to watch the play of emotion that convulsed his countenance. He became deathly pale, and his eyes, turned tremblingly upwards, were wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful until at last the spell was broken as if by an electric shock, as the rich-toned voice, from white lips, syllabled forth, "Our Father, who art in heaven," &c., with a pathos, and fervid solemnity that thrilled all hearts.—He finished. The silence continued.—Not a voice was heard nor a muscle moved in his astonished audience, until from the corner of the room a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman (their host) stepped forth with streaming eyes and tottering frame, and seizing Booth by the hand, "Sir," said he in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day from boyhood to the present time, I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I never heard it before—never!" "You are right," said Booth; "to read that prayer as it should be read, has cost me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being yet satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, and grandeur can be condensed in a space so small and in words so simple. *That Prayer* of itself sufficiently illustrates *the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of Divinity.*"

JEFF DAVIS AND VERMONT PEOPLE.—Jeff. Davis visited Stanstead last week, and was the guest of Hon. T. Lee Terrill. Fred. Serrill, Esq., brought him from Sheerbrooke there, in a very quiet manner on Wednesday last, professedly to see the country and to consult in regard to an investment in the gold miner of Hatley. On Thursday, as we learn from the Newport (Vt) Express, Mr. Terrill, in his best turnout, took Jeff. about the village to visit, when several incident transpired not altogether pleasing, we should imagine, to either the host or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at him in the street, and greeted him with those familiar words, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree." He was frequently asked where he had left his "petticoats" and various like remarks more suggestive than pleasing everywhere fell upon his ear. One lady stung by the recollection of the suffering and death of a near relative at Andersonville gave utterance to her feelings by hurling a stone at him.

Permission was askes that Jeff. might ride about the grounds of Carlos Pierce Esq., and taken a look at his noted herbs, but the request was emphatically denied by Mr. Henry Pierce, in charge of the premices who declared in unmistakable language, "that in no event could Jeff. Davis be admitted those grounds."

A STRANGE ROMANCE.

Sketch of the Life of the Princess Achille Muratt, of Florida.

Related to Gen. Washington through both her father's and mother's family, and born of wealthy parents, accustomed from infancy to the luxury and elegance of a Virginia household of "the olden time," Kate married at fifteen, and returned ere seventeen summers had passed over her, a widow, with one child, to her parents. Sorrow followed the young mother. Her baby died, and once again Kate resumed her old habits and went to school, and the girls almost regarded her as one of themselves.

Her father was at this time involved in a lawsuit, which ere long, reduced the family to comparative poverty. Unable to bear so great a change in the land of their forefathers, he determined to emigrate to Florida, and there finally he settled, living in a log-house, consisting of two large, low rooms, the dark forest all around, with its flowers, and its almost unbroken solitude. And now Kate's bright elastic spirit and helpful hands became invaluable to her mother; she was her chosen companion, and the principal duties of the household devolved upon her.

Col. Gadsden formerly at South Carolina, was one of their neighbors and frequently spoke of his intimacy with Achille Muratt, then an exile from France, with a price set upon his head, living the life of an Indian on a plantation close by.

Col. Gadsden had endeavored to persuade him to call on the new family lately arrived in this vicinity. The reply was—"No: I don't care to go among women—I hate them."

Some days after this he was accidentally introduced to Kate's father, who was practicing as a physician. Muratt, delighted to find his new acquaintance a man devoted to literature and science, a lover of the poets, and above all of Shakespear, sought the society of the good doctor, and finally called of the log house and was introduced to the young widow, with whom he fell desperately in love.

Kate must then have been very lovely; her eyes, which still retain great beauty and softness, were of a shadowy gray merging into blue when she was animated or excited; her eyebrows dark and penciled; while the soft, brown hair curls round her fair face, the contour of which is extremely pleasing; added to which she possesses a gracefulness of address and demeanor which in her younger days must have been perfectly bewitching. The Prince soon showed his admiration by the most devoted attention to the young widow, who still wore mourning for her first husband, and disliked the idea of any other filling the place in her heart. She studiously repelled Muratt's advances, upheld by her mother, who needed the assistance and loved the companionship of her eldest daughter, and besides, he was an exile and a foreigner.

Her father, on the contrary, charmed with the keen perception, versatile mind, and thirst for knowledge evinced by Muratt, courted his society, while Kate refused to listen to his professions, and, finally, Muratt left the house in despair, much to the vexation of her father, who strenuously endeavored to overcome his daughter's objections, and succeeded so well that Kate promised to allow the Prince to renew his visits. Nothing, however, was said to Muratt on the subject; but, several days afterward, riding through the plantation, Muratt found across his path a dead rattlesnake. "A good omen," he exclaimed; "still beautiful, but deprived of venom."

He turned, and rode to the house of his lady love. She met him as he entered, with a smiling face and extended hand, ere long the compact was sealed. Three months afterward, the young widow, "the American beauty," was married by a justice of the peace, to the Prince Achille Muratt, son of the late King of Naples, but not before he had written to his exiled family, obtaining a full consent to his marriage, which was recorded in the Tuileries; thus, on a change of dynasty, obtaining his wife's recognition among the crowned heads of Europe.

After her marriage, Madam Muratt removed to her husband's plantation, and gradually took charge of his affairs. He was of a most generous disposition, and having never in youth known the value of money, he lavishly expended what yet remained of his former wealth. Finally Madam Muratt took the management of the plantation in her own hands, selling the crops or not, according to her own judgement.

The Indian, or Florida war broke out, and the white population generally moved away from its environs. The Muratts had for years lived in kindly friendship with an Indian chief who was in the habit of visiting them continually. He would arrive at their house at night, and if the Muratts had already retired, would enscounce himself comfortably in their dining-room, after kindling a large wood fire, never in any way disturbing or annoying his white friends, who highly appreciated the honesty of the Indian chieftain, though Madam Muratt often expressed her fears that he would set fire to the house. Muratt now thought it necessary to inquire of the Indian if the friendship and good will of former peaceful days was to be continued through the dark and bloody times then threatening.

'Yes,' said the Indian, 'you and your squaw safe.'

They remained on the plantation; deeds of horror were committed daily by the Indians; and one day the lurid glare of a burning homestead, seen through the wood, attracted Madame Murat's attention. Hastily calling her husband, he sounded his hunting horn, which quickly collected some neighbors, and they hurried to the fire, only to find the Indians gone, leaving a murdered mother, literally torn in pieces, with her infant by her side, lying close to the burning building.

As this act had not been done by the Indians friendly to the Muratts, Madame Muratt now consented to leave Florida until peace was restored; but unable to endure the anxiety consequent on the separation from her husband, again she returned to her home, and a few days after, being alone, she perceived an Indian chief with five companions dressed in war costume, with paint and feathers, approaching the house. She instantly stepped out to meet them. 'Whiskey,' said the chief. 'I have none to give you,' she replied; 'you know that in these times we have none.' The chief paused, then put out his hand; she grasped it within her own. 'Friend,' he said, 'squaw safe.'

From that time the Muratts remained unmolested on their estates during the six years of war, though often afraid of making use of lights in their house at night, dreading that they might attract to the house bands of marauding Indians, who frequently prowled round their homes. Madame Muratt mentioned that during a severe illness of her husband she sat by his bed in darkness, often putting her hand on him and bending over him to know if he still breathed, not daring to kindle a fire, watching thus in cruel anxiety through the long hours of night.

After twenty-five years of married life Muratt died, his last words being blessings on the good wife who watched so ceaselessly beside him.

For many succeeding years Madame Muratt continued to live quietly on her Florida property surrounded by a band of faithful servants—her negroes. But the southern war raged through the land and her days were spent in caring for the sick and comforting the dying, and the hospitals tell of her noble munificence. She sold her jewels to feed the starving, and divided the proceeds among the homeless and naked of her unhappy State.

At the close of the war she visited France and England in search of health; was received as a royal guest by the emperor, and with kindly interest by the beautiful Eugenie; but unallured by the glittering court or the gorgeous offers of Napoleon, once more the waters of the Atlantic divide her from her husband's home, and she returns quietly to her garden, her flowers and her negroes (all of whom remain faithful to her, notwithstanding the charms of freedom offered them) to lay her bones in her native land, her Florida.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

From the New York Tribune.

The Ingraham Family's claim to the Seignlory of Leeds.

About 200 representatives of the Ingraham family in the United States met at the Astor House yesterday. Among them were gentlemen and their wives from all parts of New York and from Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and California. Mr. W. J. P. Ingraham of Philadephia, President of the Ingraham Association, called the meeting to order, and made a verbal report of the action of the Executive Committee since their appointment in October last, showing that immediately after the October meeting, when the family empowered the Committee to act, they advertised in *The Weekly Tribune* and other American journals of large circulation, offering $20,000 reward for the original will of Joseph Wilson of Yorkshire, England—a will which was believed to be somewhere in America. The Committee ransacked the country for information, but without encouraging result until January last, when they traced it to two lawyers, but where the Committee do not say. An interview was arranged, and in March last the custodians of this long lost and highly-prized paper offered to surrender it for $10,000 in money and a tenth of the property which it devises.—The Committee rejected this proposition and others; but at length, in June last, they covenanted to pay for the will, as soon as it should be to their satisfaction proved to be genuine, $20,000 in money and $20,000 in the Ingraham Association's scrip. The Committee have satisfied themselves that the descendants of Joseph Wilson can if they choose, establish their claim by a civil action; but they deem it prudent to purchase the paper which will give them a clear title to the property that they claim, since a law-suit might be tedious and even more costly than the proceedings which are proposed. Mr. Ingraham having concluded his remarks, Mr. Van Dorn of Vermont, informed the meeting that he had made personal inquiries in the City of Leeds, and assured himself that all that the American claimants require is Joseph Cowell's will to establish their ownership of every rod of land whereon the city is built every manufacturer, and every householder there to this day being merely a tenant, paying ground rent to agents who assume to represent the lawful heirs, and the larger manufacturers being desirous of finding somebody who can sell and give them a perfect title to the lands on which all their lives they have been merely squatters. After remarks by several lawyers of the family, stock subscriptions were opened with a view to collecting the necessary $20,000, and before the adjournment the sum actually paid or pledged reached about $1,500. The family will meet again to-day, perhaps with recruits, and resume the subscriptions, and until the entire $20,000 has been obtained, or until it shall become necessary to pay our the money, the Executive Committee will deposit the Association's funds with the Life and Trust Company of this city.

This remarkable claim to lands which were bequeathed nearly 200 years ago, and on which an opulent and busy city of 200,000 population has been built, involves a lovestory which might form the thread of a readable romance. The daughter of Joseph Wilson, a wealthy freeholder of proud descent, married, without her father's approval, Edward Cowell, a plebeian of Yorkshire, and the young couple, renounced by Wilson, emigrated to the American Colonies and cast their lot in Boston, in 1689 Wilson died, without, however, relenting toward his daughter, and when his last testament was opened it appeared that he had given his property, consisting of lands on the river Aire—about six miles in length by three in width—to his granddaughter, Sarah Cowell, entailing it, however, to the fourth generation. The will was sent to Sarah Cowell long before her marriage with Timothy Ingraham, and was handed down to her daughter; but the estate, being unsettled and yielding no revenue, and being moreover, entailed to the descendants or heirs dwelling at a great distance, was left in the hands of agents and almost wholly forgotten except by them. At length a manufacturing town of considerable importance rose on the Wilson lands, and a grandson of the devisor made an attempt to recover the property, but he died on shipboard before reaching England. The next effort was made in 1805 by Capt. Solomon Ingraham, a great-grandson of the devisor. He was an East India captain, and sailed with his wife from New York, taking all the papers relating to the estate. These he intrusted to Mr. Erskine of London, then an eminent lawyer, but afterward Lord Chancellor of England. Capt. Ingraham having died at Madras, the papers were retained by Erskine in London, nobody making further inquiry touching the property until 1825, when the Ingraham family learned that London newspapers had contained advertisements seeking the heirs. They then sent Isaac Smith to England to look up the estate, which was then reported to be worth more than £10,000 a year. He learned that the papers had been left by the first Lord Erskine to his son and successor, then Minister to Belgium, and that they were locked up in London. Therefore Smith returned, unsuccessful, to America. No further effort was made until 1852, when Gilbert R. Gladding, of Providence, and Columbus Smith of Vermont, the latter a lawyer who had been eminently successful in prosecuting American claims in English estates, went to London and saw the late Lord Erskine, to whom the papers had fallen; but Lord Erskine dallied with Messrs. Gladding and Smith until, their funds failing, they were compelled to return to America. Mr Gladding pursued his researches, and, after scouring England in vain, died in Providence in the full belief that the will had been brought back to the United States, and was somewhere to be found in this country. Mr. W. J. P. Ingraham and others took the task in hand where Gladding left it, and were until recently subjected to the scoffs of many incredulous heirs; but the announcement of the finding of the will silenced cavil, and drew together the largest multitude of the heirs that ever assembled. Mr. Ingraham has no doubt whatever that the descendants of Sarah Cowell can recover this enormous property, which he estimates to be worth more than $100,000,000—exclusive of the backrents, for which it may not be worth the while to contend.

Curious Testimony.

A correspondent of the *Herald* says the following testimony was given before the Impeachment Committee:

A witness, who was one of the President's private secretaries when Mr. Johnson was inaugurated as Vice President, testifies as follows, his evidence being made public to-day: Q. Were you at the Metropolitan Hotel in February, '65, in this city, with President Johnson, and while you were there were any cards sent up to President Johnson?

A. There was one, and I saw that.

Q. Did President Johnson order the person whose card was sent up to be admitted?

A. He did.

Q. What name was on that card?

A. J. Wilkes Booth.

Q. Was he admitted?

A. He was.

Q. State as near as you can the particulars of the interview between Mr. Booth and President Johnson—whether they met as strangers or in what other manner?

A. From the familiarity of the greeting I should judge they had frequently met, and were intimate friends. When he came in they took hands with the usual salutations of two friends.

Q. How long did you stay?

A. Nor over five minutes after Mr. Booth came in. I left with the two boys, leaving Mr. Booth and President Johnson together.

Q. Had you seen Booth before?

A. Once on the stage—more frequently at the Kirkwood and Metropolitan Hotels; and he had been pointed out to me, though I had never been introduced to him.

Q. Did you see Mr. Booth at the Kirkwood House at any time before the assassination—and if so, how long?

A. I saw him, I think, on the 12th of April. He came in. I was sitting there. He enquired at the desk of the office if President Johnson was in. He was told that he was not. He then said he wanted to see him on private business, and went away without further remark.

Q. On the evening of the 4th of March, after the speech of Vice President Johnson in the Senate Chamber, did you call upon him at the Metropolitan? If so, state all the conversation of that interview, giving all that was said by both of you as exactly as possible.

A. I called there, I think, between five and six, and immediately upon entering the room I said to President Johnson, who was lying upon the bed, "Great God, Governor, you have ruined yourself and the party." President Johnson raised himself upon his elbow and said, "By God, I will straighten myself out and make myself felt before the end of my administration. Mr. Blair has been here and invited me to go up to his house, which I intend to do on Monday. Barnable (servant), go down to the bar and get me some whiskey." I then left the room.

Q. How certain are you of the words "my administration?" Was your attention called to them by the manner in which they were said, or from any other cause, so that you can be certain of the exact words?

A. I am certain of the words, and my attention was called to them by the very emphatic manner of the President.

Q. Did you call on President Johnson while he was at Mr. Hooper's house, corner of Fifteenth and H streets? If so, state all that was said in that interview between you both, especially everything that was said respecting the next Presidency?

A. I did call on him at Mr. Hoo

The Rockland Gazette.

Friday, August 16, 1867.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, three insertions,	$1 00
One square, one week,	75
Less than one square, one week,	50
One column one year,	100 00
Half column, one year,	55 00
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One quarter column, one year,	30 00
One column, six months,	55 00
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One-third column, six months,	30 00

Special Notices.

One square, three weeks or less,	$2 00
Each additional week,	50

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.
Editorial notices 10 cents per line, but no notice less than 50 cents.
Obituaries will be charged at 6 cents per line for every line in excess of three.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 PARK ROW, New YORK, and No. 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON, are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING, COURT STREET, BOSTON, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, at the rates required by us.

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Laying of the Corner Stone of the Methodist Church.

The corner stone for the new Methodist Church in this city was laid on Tuesday afternoon of this week, according to previous arrangement, by the Masonic Fraternity, in the presence of a large assemblage of our citizens. The day was pleasant, the heat of the sun being tempered by a strong breeze, although the dust interfered somewhat with the comfort of those taking part in the procession.

THE MASONIC BODIES

were well represented, and the various delegations from the neighboring towns began to arrive shortly after noon and rendezvoused at Masonic and Atlantic Halls. *M. W.*, T. J. Murray Esq., of Portland, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, arrived in the Milton Martin, at noon. All the Masonic Lodges in this District were represented, comprising the following:—Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden; Orient Lodge, No. 15, Thomaston; St. George's Lodge No. 16, Warren; Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Rockland; Mount Hope Lodge, No. 59, Hope; Rockland Lodge, No. 79, Rockland; St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport; Eureka Lodge, No. 84, St. George; Meduncook Lodge, No. 120, Friendship. There was also a delegation from Union Lodge, No. 31, Union. The Claremont Commandery of Knights Templar, and King Solomon's Royal Arch Chapter, of this city, and Key Stone R. A. Chapter of Camden, also joined in the procession and ceremonies of the occasion. The acting Grand Lodge was formed by members selected from the various Lodges represented on the occasion.

THE PROCESSION

was formed and commenced to move at about half-past one o'clock, or a little later, in the following order. Those Lodges not named were not present in large numbers and their members marched with Aurora and Rockland Lodges:—

Marshal.
Rockland Band.
Claremont Commandery of Knights Templar.
King Solomon's and Key Stone Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.
Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden.
Orient Lodge, No. 15, Thomaston.
St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren.
Rockland Lodge, No. 79, Rockland.
Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Rockland.
Grand Lodge.
Carriage containing aged Brethren.

The Knights Templar were out in pretty good numbers and made a fine appearance. We noticed in their ranks the presence of Past M. E. Commander Silas Alden, Esq., of the Bangor Commandery. TheClaremont Commandery carried the splendid banner presented to them on the 24th of June, by Col. Humphrey, and Orient Lodge, of Thomaston, also displayed the beautiful and elegant banner for which they are indebted to the same liberal hand. The procession marched through Main, Warren, North Main, Main, Rankin, Union, Limerock, Main, Pleasant, and Union streets to the site of the Church, where they arrived at about three o'clock.

THE CEREMONIES.

A large crowd had gathered two hours before the arrival of the procession, to witness the ceremonies of the laying of the Corner Stone. The street, however, is narrow, and the situation is such that there was no opportunity for any considerable portion of the Masonic Fraternity or the assembled citizens to see or hear the ceremonies. The larger portion of those present knew as little when they came away, as when they went, of the character of the ceremonies which had been performed. A small platform had been provided for the accommodation of those participating in the services of the occasion, and an arch erected at one side of it. Besides the members of the Masonic Fraternity, citizens and visitors, the Methodist clergy of the County and vicinity, to the number of ten or twelve, were present, some of whom were upon the platform.

The exercises were commenced with music by the Band, after which prayer was offered by Rev. E. W. Hutchinson of Bucksport. A Hymn was then read by Rev. E. Davies, of Union, and sung by the choir. The Corner Stone was then raised up by means of the hoisting apparatus provided for the purpose, and R. W., E. E. Wortman, D. D. G. M., received from the Grand Master the sealed box containing the deposits and at his command placed it beneath the stone. The box contained the following articles:

DEPOSITED BY THE SOCIETY.

1. The Bible, Methodist Hymn Book, and Discipline.
2. Copies of the Church Periodicals.
3. Copies of the several papers published in the city.
4. List of members of the church and names of the Trustees and Building Committee.

MASONIC DEPOSITS.

1. Report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine for 1867.
2. By-laws of Aurora and Rockland Lodges.
3. A written transcript of the ceremonies and a list of the principal officers and Masonic Bodies present.

The stone was then lowered to its place, to slow music by the Band, and the ceremonies then proceeded as follows, according to the ancient Masonic order. *W. M.* T. R. Simonton of Camden, acted as Deputy Grand Master, *W. M.* G. D. Sinclair as Senior Grand Warden, and *W. M.* Eli P. Hall, as Junior Grand Warden.

Rev. Geo. Pratt, as principal Architect, presented the working tools to the Grand Master, saying:—

"Most Worshipful:—The necessary preparations having been made for laying the foundation stone of this edifice, I present you the Plumb, Square and Level, those useful implements of the Craft, by which you will be able to ascertain that the materials have been properly prepared, and the stone you are about to lay "well formed, true and trusty."

The Grand Master then handed the Square to the D. G. M., the level to the S. G. W., and the plumb to the J. G. W., after which he said:

Grand Master. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

Deputy Grand Master. The square.

G. M. What are its moral and masonic uses?

D. G. M. To square our actions by the square of virtue, and prove our work.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the foundation-stone that needs to be proved, and make report.

The Deputy applied the square to the stone and said:

D. G. M. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?

Senior Grand Warden. The level.

G. M. What is its masonic use?

S. G. W. Morally, it reminds us of equality and its use is to lay horizontals.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to the foundation-stone, and make report.

This was done.

S. G. W. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

Junior Grand Warden. The plumb.

G. M. What is its masonic use?

J. G. W. Morally, it teaches rectitude of conduct, and we use it to try perpendiculars.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to the several edges of the foundation-stone, and make report.

This was complied with.

J. G. W. Most Worshipful, I find the stone is plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, and I do declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid, according to the rules of our ancient craft.

Let the elements of consecration now be presented.

The Deputy Grand Master came forward with the vessel of CORN, and scattered it on the stone, saying:

I scatter this corn, as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered upon us, and upon all like patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom and gratitude.

Response. So mote it be.

The Senior Grand Warden then came forward with the vessel of WINE, and poured it upon the stone, saying:

I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and prosper our national, state and city governments, preserve the union of the states, and may it be a bond of friendship and brotherly love that shall endure through all time.

Response. So mote it be.

The Junior Grand Warden then came forward with a vessel of OIL, which he poured upon the stone, saying:

I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May its blessing abide with us continually, and may the Grand Master of heaven and earth shelter and protect the widow and orphan, shield and defend them from trials and vicissitudes of the world, and so bestow his mercy upon the bereaved, the afflicted, and the sorrowing, that they may know sorrowing and trouble no more.

Response. So mote it be.

The Grand Master, standing in front of all, and extending his hands, made the following

INVOCATION:

May the all-bounteous Author of nature bless the inhabitants of this place with an abundance of life necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of life; assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident; long preserve the structure from decay; and grant to us all a supply of the CORN of *nourishment*, the WINE of *refreshment*, and the OIL, of *joy*. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

The Grand Master struck the stone three times with the gavel, and the public grand honors were given.

The Grand Master then delivered over to the Architect, the implements of architecture, saying:

Worthy Sir (or Brother), having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the foundation stone of this structure, I now deliver these implements of your profession into your hands, intrusting you with the superintendence and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same.

An appropriate anthem was sung, after which the Grand Master addressed the assembly substantially as follows, but adding however, some very appropriate remarks to those given in the established form, which we are not able to report:—

Men and brethren here assembled, be it known unto you, that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged, by solemn obligations, to erect magnificent buildings to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the Great Architect of the Universe. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which can not be divulged, and which have never been found out; but these secrets are lawful and honorable, and not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were intrusted, in peace and honor, to the Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our craft were good and our calling honorable, we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have been honored with the patronage of so many illustrious men in all ages, who have ever shown themselves ready to promote our interests and defend us from all adversaries. We are assembled here to-day in the face of you all, to build a house, which we pray God may deserve to prosper, by becoming a place of concourse for good men, and promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the world, till time shall be no more.

So mote it be. Amen.

THE ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of the above ceremonies, the procession was re-formed and marched to Atlantic Hall, where an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. L. D. Wardwell, Presiding Elder of the Rockland District.

Mr. Wardwell's address was well considered and able, and was heard with general appreciation. We should be glad to lay it before our readers entire, but want of space prevents it. Mr. Wardwell began by saying that in visiting our New England cities and villages the first object that attracts the attention of the Christian stranger are the churches and that by the number, neatness and elegance of these he can very accurately estimate the intellectual, social and moral standard of the people. He then alluded to the fact that Christian people of like sentiments and feelings will be drawn together and will organize societies and build houses of worship, in consequence of which principle of association a number of different religious societies will arise in a community, differing from each other somewhat in views, methods and discipline. In these differences of organization the speaker rejoiced; he thought them necessary and did not think it would be an advantage to any community that all its religious congregations should be of one sect. The existence of these different bodies produces a salutary rivalry and wholesome emulation, thus provoking each other to good works and greater activity. The speaker was devoutly grateful that the different sects, though maintaining their separate organizations, were becoming more and more united in spirit, and the strength once expended in mutual attack was now reserved for a common assault upon sin. "The world is no longer to be a field for disconnected guerrilla warfare, but a common battle field where the Church of Christ, in compact and well appointed divisions of one grand army, is to achieve more grand successes than in former times. And why should it not be so? Why should we conclude that Infinite Wisdom designs to cultivate the great moral vineyard with a single machine, and that perhaps patented a thousand years ago?" He further alluded to different methods of carrying on the Christian work, and maintained that all these methods were needed and would pray that the only rivalry might be who should be most like the blessed Master, and who should accomplish most in making the world better. The speaker's treatment of this subject evinced a very liberal and catholic spirit throughout.

Mr. Wardwell then proceeded to show that, among our religious bodies, we had need of a good live Methodist church in Rockland. He did not say this in a sectarian spirit, but there was a work for such a church to do, a field to be occupied by it, which no other could do and occupy so well. He claimed for the effort to erect a more commodious Methodist church in this city the sympathy of the community. He spoke of the position of the Methodist Church as an outspoken ally of every good course—as an unflinching enemy of the rum traffic; as the opponent of slavery, tyranny, treason and rebellion and of everything opposed to God, loyalty and humanity, as well as the advocate of virtue and personal piety.—His remarks on this point were very pertinent and effective.

Mr. Wardwell then addressed some remarks to the Masonic fraternity, alluding to the history and character of their ancient order and the fitness of their taking part in the ceremonies of the day.

The concluding portion of the address to the Society more especially interested in the erection of the church, we give below entire:

"Thirty-five years since, a band of Christian men and women erected a house of worship on this spot. They were few and feeble, but God blessed them, and they were successful. The population of the place was then comparatively small,—the house was amply commodious for their necessities. There, through these years, they and their children have worshiped God. But time has wrought its changes. These fathers have passed on to the unseen land. Voices once heard in prayer and song, are heard no more; they sing in heavenly choirs.

The wants of to-day demand a larger and better house, and you have resolved to erect one. But as you lay hands on the old and hallowed structure to remove it, you pause. Memory causes to pass before you living forms that are gone forever. In that pew sat the gray-haired father and mother, and you seem to hear their voices as in the days gone by. You see again in the old pulpit, a score of the ambassadors of Christ, some of whom have come down from the walls, and gone up higher, while some linger here still; and what you are about to do, is almost deemed a sacrilege. But it is done, and you proceed to build the foundation of another house.

It is well for us, in all we undertake, and more especially in aught that pertains to the advancement of the christian religion, to look into our hearts and inquire honestly, as to the motives which actuate us. I trust it is no desire for mere worldly show, that prompts these efforts. No sectarian or party pride; but a laudable purpose to glorify God, and to honor his son, Jesus Christ. The mere attraction of people to your house of worship, will be a poor compensation for all your outlay, unless they are made better by their coming.

In prosecuting your purpose, it will be impossible but that differences of opinion will arise. Honest men, with the same end in view, will differ as to the plans best calculated to secure that end. "Let brotherly love continue." Forget not your dependence upon God. Remember that, "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keepeth the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." And when you have succeeded in your noble and glorious undertaking of rebuilding the house of the Lord—as I firmly believe you will;—when you bring forth the capstone with shoutings, your song shall be, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and thy truth's sake" And if the latter house shall exceed the former in the elegance of its architectural proportions, and in the beauty of its attractions, may it abundantly exceed that also in the rich displays of God's saving mercy to the people who may congregate within its walls. Of your Mount Zion may it be said, "when the Lord writeth up his people, this and that man was born in her."

Fellow citizens, the place where the interesting ceremonies of the hour have been performed, suggests serious reflections. It is not the first time that the foundation has been laid upon this sire for the house of God. The hands of a former generation were once employed in a similar work. They have passed off the stage of action. They wrought well through life's brief day, and the great Master has called them from their labor. Time, too has laid his busy fingers on their handiwork, and it must give place to a new edifice. The rubbish has been removed, the foundation stone is planted. The superstructure will go up and be completed. But how soon will the brain that conceives the plans of to-day, cease its activity? How soon the hands that execute, forget their cunning. A few brief years, and, one by one, we shall pass on to return no more. Brethren will come to perform their last offices for us, and, dropping on our coffin-lid the emblem of immortality, bid us farewell. So, too, will Time mar the structure whose foundation we lay. Plant its foundation deep as we may—rear the building strong and permanent as we may,—in the years when other feet shall walk these streets, there will be explorers among its ruins, who will turn up this stone and curiously study what is deposited beneath it. But not thus perishes *all* man's work. The temple you build, will, we trust, be one of God's moral workshops, where many a mind, rude and unpolished by nature, shall be fitted for a higher life, and for richer and more lasting enjoyments. Whatever we contribute toward the alleviation of human woe, and the purification of human souls, will survive the ravages of time.

But the day is brief, let us be diligent. The work is abundant and vastly important,—let us be earnest! It is attended with pain and weariness and self-denial,—let us not faint.

"Fellow-workers are we: hour by hour,
Human tools are shaping Heaven's great schemes,
Till we see no limit to man's power,
And reality outstrips all dreams.
Toil and struggle therefore, work and weep,
In God's acre ye shall calmly sleep
When the night cometh."

At the conclusion of the address the audience were dismissed with the benediction, and thus ended the services of the occasion. We trust that the edifice whose corner-stone has been so auspiciously laid may be successfully completed at an early day.

☞ We have received, from an unknown source, a communication referring to the article published in our last issue, concerning the "Sabbath in Rockland." The writer seems to agree that the Sabbath is not observed as it should be, but thinks sufficient "inducements" are not held out to influence a more general attendance at church, and that the sermons in our churches might be made "shorter and more interesting." He also complains of the character of the singing in our churches, "which to a musical ear is so bad that it baffles description." He intimates that church goers are not so ready as they might be in offering seats in their pews to strangers, and that they do not always take their children to church with them and educate them in the habit of Sabbath observance, but allow them to wander where they will and contract those habits which our correspondent of last week finds fault with.

As to long sermons, we do not think the clergymen of our city often offend in that way; as to the singing in church, there is room for improvement, though the hearty participation of a congregation in this part of the service may go far to excuse want of musical correctness and proficiency; and as to the neglect of many parents to look after the training of their children in the respect mentioned, we fear there is too much reason for censure.

Certainly it is no trifling matter that even the printers "imp" may, at the close of his day's work, wash his hands as clean as the lips of a girl. "What did the printers do before the STEAM REFINED SOAPS were invented?" he asks, and we answer, "went dirty."—*Star.*

☞ A French paper speaks very positively concerning what it calls the fact that the Empress Carlotta, before leaving Mexico, had had a subtle poison administered to her and under the effects of which she has become insane.

THE RAILROAD.—We have not heard that any definite action has yet been taken by the towns between here and Bath in the matter of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. Thomaston has held another meeting which was adjourned to a future day, when Judge Rice is expected to be present. We regret to see this delay. These towns can as well act upon the matter in two or three weeks, as in two or three years. Precious time is passing; the survey of the road ought to be in progress in a very few weeks, at farthest, and meanwhile these towns are standing with their hands in their pockets to consider whether they will conclude to do something about it. We had a four months' delay over the discussion of the terminus question;—don't let another four months be wasted by the towns in deliberating how much they will do for the road. They can see what is needed; they know it will will be a good investment, and let them follow the lead of Rockland and Bath and act without delay. A short time wasted now, will put off the completion of the road a year beyond the time within which it might be done, if it were taken hold of at once and pushed on with the requisite *vim*.

THE SANFORD LINE.—Our first trip to Boston on the Katahdin was made last week, and we found everything on board her in a satisfactory condition, under the popular mangement of CAPT. JOHNSON, her experienced and efficient chief clerk, MR. WALL, and the rest of her competent corps of officers. One of our Rockland boys, Mr. A. E. Trueworthy, is now mate of the Katahdin, Mr. Ingraham being engaged on the new steamer. Capts. Stanley and Rogers, the pilots of the Katahdin, are men with whom her passengers can always confidently trust their safety, and her engineers are competent and careful men. The table on the Katahdin is always set with the best the market affords, under the supervision of her experienced steward. Mr. Holmes and it is seldom one finds a hotel board equally furnished.

The Katahdin is now bringing a full complement of passengers and freight from Boston every trip, and when the new steamer, CAMBRIDGE comes on, her superior accommodations will doubtless still further increase the travel by this line. The Cambridge is expected in a few days, and she is said to be the best steamer ever seen in these waters, her accommodations being very superior and her fittings in elegant style. JUDGE FARWELL is of course to do her business in this city. This line will always do a good business, and although we want and must have a railroad, there will always be a large amount of freight and travel for the direct outside line to Boston.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Knox County Republican Convention meets in this city to-day, (Thursday). The convention assembled and organized this forenoon, after which it adjourned till afternoon. As we go to press about the time the convention reassembles, we are unable to give the proceedings or a list of its nominations.

Suspension of Secretary Stanton by the President.

The following is a verbatim copy of the correspondence between the President, the Secretary of War, and General Grant:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1867.

"*Sir*,—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON,

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War."

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY Aug. 12, 1867.

"*Sir*,—Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me to transfer at once to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has been this day authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and all other property in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary; but inasmuch as the general commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim* and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Very respectively yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War."

"To the President."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 12, 1867.

Sir—The Honorable Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectively yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON."

"General U. S. Grant, Washington D. C."

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 12, 1867.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

Sir—Enclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States notifying me of my assignment as acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, and firmness, ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General."

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
Aug. 12, 1867.

General:—Your note of this, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12th, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers or other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to the superior force of the President. You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

"I am, with sincere regard,
"Truly yours,
"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
"To Gen. U. S. Grant."

In accordance with these orders General Grant quietly took possession of the War Office at about noon today—not even the clerks knowing of the change.—*Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

Visit to the Waterfalls.—No. 9.

MR. EDITOR:—The privilege in my last as No. 7 at Liberty village, flows the Georges pond six feet. This pond may be considered as the head of Georges river. There is a desire to have a manufactory for working wool at this place, and if they will use the upper privilege to flow the Georges Pond as a reservoir, and build near the axe factory, carrying the water in a canal, thus using the head of the three upper privileges, a fair business may be done here.

If dams were erected at the outlets of the various ponds on the Georges, and a substantial one at Hart's falls in Warren, the water power at that place would have the benefit of over 10,000 acres of reservoirs, and would be among the most valuable in the State. Either would be capable of driving, during the year, twenty-five sets of woolen machinery, and Warren, with the certainty of railroad accommodation, would add thousands to its population, and real estate would double in value. Then let every pond be flowed, and make the valley of the Georges what nature designed it, a series of manufacturing villages.

In passing up the Georges I noticed that the land on either side was of the best quality, seldom excelled in Maine, and is cultivated by thrifty and well-to-do farmers, one of them (Mr. Amos B. Harden) took the second premium ($25) on corn in 1866. I noticed a farm at North Warren, the owner of which has a young orchard of some hundred trees, which is protected from winds on the North and West sides by a thick hedge of hackmatack, and also through the lot two rows of white pine, thus laying broad and deep a fortune for himself and his prosterity, although this farm is particularly notable, yet it is by no means a solitary instance of renovating orcharding, but all are making an effort to regain what they lost in 1858, and in ten years, they will be far in advance of that period.

In passing through the several towns I was astonished at the little regard paid to the law in regard to guide boards, as there are not one-half of what the public good requires. After leaving Liberty and traveling southerly by and on the eastern side of Steven's pond, we came to the County road which leads from Belfast to Augusta near Gilman's Corner, a new and beautiful guide board pointed out our way, which although new to us we took, supposing all was right, but ere we had traveled half way on the base of a triangle made by three roads, we came to a log fence, and became alarmed at our situation, supposing that we had driven into a region of small pox, but looking about and not seeing any "red flags" or "M. D." with saddle bags, we turned out and passed where some person had taken away a part of the fence, and with the help of a good nag arrived home safe.

I have, Mr. Editor undertaken to call the attention of the public to the water power on the Georges River, from Warren to Liberty, a distance as the river runs, of about thirty miles, giving impressions in regard to its availability, and if it should attract the attention of capitalists some good will have been done, and our labors will not have been in vain. A.

Items: Home-Made and Stolen.

☞ A lady complained of the insolence of some coal heavers. "To tell you the truth, madam," answered the employer, apologetically, "we have failed in our efforts to get gentlemen to undertake the business."

☞ The New York *Post* calls the engagement of Major Rodman and Miss Dahlgren, daughter of the Admiral, "a happy combination of artillery."

☞ Amos Lawrence, of Boston, kept a record during a long life of all his mercantile acquaintances, and found out that ninety-seven out of every hundred who engaged in business failed of success.

☞ The Queen has nominated the Prince of Wales to be a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. He has long been a thorn in the side of his mother and England.

☞ A new anæsthetic has come into fashion of late. It is a quadrichloride of carbon, which possesses an agreeable smell of quinces, and can produce insensibility in less than a minute. This insensibility may be maintained with or without loss of consciousness; its effects cease speedily when desired, and are not followed by vomiting. It has also been successfully used for obstinate headache.

☞ The Lowell *Courier* describes a steam engine in that city, in complete running order, which weighs less than three ounces.

☞ A new counterfeit, well executed, has just been put in circulation. It is a $10 bill on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia. The green ground on the back of the note has a blue tinge. The forged signature of the president and cashier favorably compare with the genuine.

☞ Every third girl in Boston wears glasses. What is the color of their stockings?

☞ The Editor of the Aroostook *Pioneer* reports from his region that "the crops look very well and everything betokens a bountiful harvest.

☞ Ladies who have a disposition to punish their husbands should recollect that a little warm sun will melt an icicle much sooner than a regular Northeaster.

☞ A steam buggy-wagon has appeared in the streets of Boston, working with as much ease as if it had a horse in it.

☞ The first jury of whites and colored men in the South was empanelled on Thursday at Wilmington, N. C.

☞ A compositor in the office of the Union Mills, Pa., Star, set nine thousand ems in six hours, on Monday last, and got married on the next day.

☞ The Indians offer large inducements for the possession of Gen. Custar's beautiful curls.

☞ A slave pen at Richmond has been converted into a divinity school-room for colored preachers.

☞ The most patient man that ever breathed cursed the day he was born and the meekest man murdered an Egyptian.

☞ A merchant's advice in selecting a wife was, 'get hold of a piece of calico that will wash.'

☞ Mrs. Abigail H. Folsom, familiarly known as "Aunt Abby?" or "Abby Folsom," died at Rochester, N. H., on Monday, at the age of 75 years. She had been in poor health for some months. "Aunt Abby" was one of the women who "have a mission."

☞ A Connecticut Beggar, while whining for a crust of bread, stole a set of false teeth to eat it with.

☞ President Johnson is hesitating about inviting General Sheridan to occupy the Presidential mansion for the next four years. If he removes him it will be an open invitation.

☞ Natural soap has been found in Missouri it is said. We suspect there is lye in the statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The schooner Mary McKee, at this port from the West Indies, in the gale of the 2d inst., lost her captain and two men overboard and sustained much damage.

Who raise their strains around my head
As soon as I get snug in bed,
And sing and sting till they are fed?
Musketeers.

☞ Harris the Auburn murderer has been carried to Thomaston. He made all sorts of confessions before going. No doubt he was tampered with.

☞ The agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, mingles philosophy and agriculture in his articles in about equal propotion. Among other things he says. "Sheep and girls are domestic animals. Neither will do well out of sight."

☞ The editor of a paper in Mass. has lost his wallet containing a torn three cent scrip, two postage stamps that hadn't been used but once, and a Confederate $1 bill. Poor man!

☞ Corn has fallen in Texas from two dollars to seventy-five cents a bushel. One paper even reports that new corn can be engaged at twenty-five cents a bushel.

☞ When a counterfeit is presented at the Bank of England, the gold is instantly paid for it. If it comes from some known person, he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger, the cashier signals to his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows secretly. Before many hours the Bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender, once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted and sentenced within two days.

☞ Mr. Dunlap Gay of Boone county Mo., has a mare, on whose side was a lump about the size of a man's head. A short time since he concluded to have it opened with a view to its removal, and asked F. C. Brown to perform the operation, which he did. The protuberance being opened was found to contain four black snakes, about a foot long, all alive, and with white heads. This is a very tough story, but it must be true, as a member of Congress indorses it.

☞ According to Nasby the "Institoot" of which he is the illustrious head, conferred the degrees of L L. D., M. D. and A. B., on Andrew Johnson," as a rebuke to the Northern Colleges. "Buncom"—Nasby says—"remark that he didn't know whether the President wood feel complimentid. You know, Deckin Program, sed he, that this ain't much uv a college! Troo, sed the blessid old peece uv innocence, too troo, but then, to balance that, Johnson ain't much uv a President, you know!"

☞ The race of the New York yacht squadron for the Commodore's plate took place on Saturday last. The course was from the light boat at Brenton's reef, off Newport, to a stake boat anchored about one mile east by north from Sandy Point, Block Island, the distance being forty miles. The schooner yacht Palmer, Capt. Loper, won the race and the plate, having sailed over the course in five hours and seven minutes.

☞ An old toper's conundrum: "If water rots your boots, what effect must it have upon the coat of your stomach?"

☞ Hay is selling for $12 per ton at Eastport, Me. A gentleman informed us last week week that he could purchase hay in New Hampshire for $7 per ton.

☞ A cotemporary says that there is one thing which will never get hurt by falling—it always falls so slow: he means flour.

☞ The newspapers insist that somebody is going to *Phil* Sheridan's place.

☞ The loss by the fire in Bangor, Me., last Friday, will amount to nearly $40,000.

☞ The deaths from yellow fever in Texas are increasing, and a despatch from the Pacific coast states that ten thousand deaths have occured at Mauritius from the plague.

☞ A large portion of Benicia, California, has been destroyed by a recent fire.

☞ Crops at the South promise finely.

BOOK NOTICES.

NEW NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PAPER.—A national religious newspaper, to be called "THE ADVANCE," will be published weekly, from the first of September onward, in the city of Chicago. It will represent Congregational principles and polity, but will be conducted in a spirit of courtesy and fraternity towards all Christians. The form will be what is popularly termed a double sheet of eight pages, of the size and style of the N. Y. *Evangelist*. The pecuniary basis is an ample capital, furnished by leading business men and others, to be expended in the establishment and improvement of the paper, which is intended to be second to none in the country, in its literary and religious character. The purpose of its projectors is indicated in the name: their aim being to ADVANCE the cause of evangelical religion, in its relations, not only to doctrine, worship and ecclesiastical polity, but also to philosophy, science, literature, politics, business, amusements, art, morals, philanthropy and whatever else conduces to the glory of God and the good of man by its bearing upon Christian civilization. No expense has been spared in providing for its editorial management in all departments, while arrangements are in progress to secure the ablest contributors and correspondents at home and abroad. The city of Chicago has been selected as the place of publication, because of its metropolitan position in the section of country especially demanding such paper, and the fact that it is nearly the centre of national population, and in a very few years will be the ecclesiastical centre of the Congregational churches. Issued at the interior commercial metropolis, THE ADVANCE will contain the latest market reports, and able discussions of financial subjects, such as will make it a necessity to business men in all parts of the country. The editor in chief will be Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., who resigns the pastorate of the leading church of the denomination at the West for this purpose, and who has had many years experience in editorial labor. The subscription price will be $2.50 in advance. Advertising rates made known on application. Address "THE ADVANCE COMPANY," P. O. Drawer 6574, Chicago, Ill.

GOOD STORIES.—MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS have issued the initial number of GOOD STORIES, under which title they propose to publish, in cheap and attractive form, a valuable collection of Short Stories, Tales, and Sketches. The need of such a collection has long been felt; for while numerous collections of poetry have been made, no general repertory of good stories exists.

It is not intended to limit this collection to English literature. It will embrace, by competent translations, the best and most characteristic short stories of all languages.

While having in view the idea of making this collection valuable as a repertory of choice fiction, the Publishers have in mind the great need of the travelling public for a class of reading that shall answer for amusement in the rail-car or on the steamboat. A large volume or a long story often becomes wearisome to the traveller on account of the disadvantages to which he is subjected, while the type of many volumes renders the reading of them impossible to not a few travellers.

In GOOD STORIES all of these difficulties are overcome. Each number is a small quarto, appropriately illustrated, and easy to the hand; attractive to the reference, and demand not too continuous attention; the type is large and can be easily read, and the price, Fifty Cents per number, will place GOOD STORIES within the reach of all. Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, Boston.

"THE PEN AND PENCIL." No. Three is before us, containing many beautiful illustrations, and a full page engraving of a statue, entitled A LUXURY, Lost in the Snow; with poetic. This new paper bids fair to become a favorite, and one of the most remarkable features about the enterprise, is that adopted by the enterprising publishers of distributing or returning to their patrons, $50,000 of the proceeds, in prizes varying from $1 to $10,000. Every person buying a single copy, Price 10 cts or by mail 13 cts, will have an equal chance. Sold by all Newsdealers. T. R. DAWLEY & Co. Publishers, 21 & 23 Ann St. N. Y.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.—*Dombey and Son.* The diamond edition of Dickens—the happy idea of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields—has excited an abundance of competition. Several other cheap editions of the great of living novelists, have been commenced by New York and Philadelphia houses. But the diamond edition maintains its supremacy, both because it was the first in the field, and because it best fulfils the purpose of a cheap, neat and read ble reprint of Dickens's works. The volumes are of such shape that they can be put into the pocket, taken into the car, or carried into the country.—They are of the right size to be perused on a summer day under a shady tree—to be read of an afternoon on the breezy porch of a country-house. The illustrations, too, are fresh and striking. Thd type is small, but so wonderfully clear, and impressed upon paper of so soft a tone, that he whose eyes are injured thereby, must be already far on the road to blindness. It is no slight satisfaction, moreover, to know that a portion of the proceeds of this edition goes to the author—giving the reader the comfortable feeling that while he is enjoying the writer's mazy plot and charming style, he is not at the same time an accomplice in a theft. "Dombey and Son" is the sixth volume of this delightful edition, and is every way equal to its predecessors.—*Hartford Courant.*

The cost of each volume of the beautiful Illustrated Diamond Dickens is only $1.50; plain edition, $1.25. Everybody ought to read Dickens, and everybody can afford to own this cheap and elegant edition. It can be procured of any bookseller, or will be sent postpaid by the Publishers, Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

THE NEW ARITHMETICS.—We would ask every teacher and school-officer that has not already examined QUACKENBOS'S ARITHMETICS to do so without delay

FROM EUROPE

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel the threatened Fenian invasion from the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Despatches have been received here which announce the death of Maria Sophie Amelie, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, and ex-Queen of Naples.

A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Bray Head, Wicklow County, Ireland, to-day. The express train from Dublin for Wicklow, when at the above named locality, ran off the track.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Later despatches from the scene of the recent railway accident at Bray Head, Ireland, indicate that the first accounts received were greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody in the train was killed or injured.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The United States squadron under the command of Admiral Farragut has been at the Prussian naval port of Stettin during the past week.—The admiral was received with great honors by the Prussian officers. The fleet subsequently sailed for St. Petersburg, where it is expected Admiral Farragut will receive a warm welcome.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The war which has been carried on between Russia and Bokhara has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The case of Captain Moriarty, who was arrested during the first of the Fenian outbreak in Kerry, and who has been on trial for treason before the commission in that county, has resulted in the conviction of the accused. The sentence has not yet been pronounced.

LONDON, Aug. 12—Evening.—Information has been received here that an American ship recently attempted to make a landing at a port in the Island of Formosa, but the officer in charge of the boat was killed by the natives. The name of the ship and that of the murdered officer are not given.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF JAUREZ.—The Abby Domenech, in his work, *Le Mexiquetel qui est*, describes the character of Jaurez as follows:—

"Jaurez, as is well known, is an Indian. Before becoming governor of Oaxaca, his native country, he had lived as servant with a barrister, who had him educated and brought up to the law. He afterward became first judge of the Supreme Court, and, by virtue of his office, vice-president of the republic. After the flight of Comonfort, in 1858, he succeeded to the presidency, notwithstanding the intrigues of his competitors. He is a man of talent, exceedingly cunning and tenacious, but quite insignificant as a politician or administrator. His courage is not superior to his capacity as a statesman. When the fighting for and against him, was going on at the gates of Mexico, under the republic, one of my friends went to say to him, 'President, get on horseback, and hasten to the Alamenda to sustain the spirit of your soldiers by your presence.' 'I cannot ride on horseback,' replied Jaurez, phlegmatically, as he lay stretched on a sofa, continuing to smoke. 'Well, get on a donkey,' replied my friend, who could not restrain his indignation. 'It is not worth while,' replied the President, after a moment of reflection on the advice, the best of which he did not perceive.'

Tin Mines in Missouri.

The St. Louis papers contain an account of a discovery of some tin mines in Missouri which has created, no little excitement. Several thousand acres of land, supposed to contain the metal, have been entered on speculation, and miners have been imported from Cornwall to explore the land. Farms are sold at high prices, and the people in that vicinity are quite beside themselves with excitement. The Monton Register says:—

"Cornwall's glory has departed. The United States are no longer depended upon the old world for their saucepans: for in southern Missouri there is tin enough to supply her kitchen for a million years.

STATE PRISON ITEMS.—Harris, the Auburn murderer, has been transferred to the State Prison at Thomaston and solitary confinement. Before taking leave of Sheriff Parker, who accompanied him over, Harris emphatically declared that Verrill was innocent of the crime and that no one but himself participated in it.

All the prisoners that escaped from Wiscasset have been captured except one J. B. Poland, who had only about four months to stay in confinement.

We learn from the Bath *Times* that as the steamer Star of the East was coming up the river Saturday last, (it being very foggy at the time), she struck the ship Clara Ann, lying at Houghton Brothers wharf, doing but very little damage to her but stove a large hole in the steamer. Just forward of the port wheel, and staving in a long strip in the planking just above water. A lady, belonging in Nobleboro, by the name of Miss L. A. Hall, was knocked overboard, and rescued by a man who was on a raft beside the ship. Two of the deck hands belonging to the steamer, William Crawford, of Richmond and Thomas Trask, of Richmond, who were forward at the time, jumped overboard and swam for her, but she was rescued without their assistance. Such conduct on their part was praiseworthy and deserves an honorable mention.

They do not cramp or rack the delicate form or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful in stimulating the weakened and disempered parts into healthy action. Use Parsons' Purgative Pills.

THE REV. ISAAC AIKEN, Pastor of the Beaver Street Methodist Church, in Alleghany, Pa., states that he has been permanently cured of Dyspepsia, after 15 years suffering, by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. This is but one of a thousand who have had the same experience.

Valuable for the horse as it is for man.—Blood's Rheumatic Compound is the best article that can be used for sprains, and saddle galls, and may be given internally when any stimulating remedy is needed.

"WITH FOUR METALLIC QUALIFICATIONS a man may be pretty sure of earthly success.—These are GOLD in his pocket, SILVER in his tongue, BRASS in his face, and IRON in his heart.' But for a toute appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the Druggists and Grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it. 2w35

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 2w35

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN.—The Cabinet Organ bears the same relation to the melodeon, seraphine and accordeon, as does the modern grand piano-forte to the ancient spinnet and harpsichord; and the immense strides made by Mason & Hamlin in the invention of this instrument are within the knowledge and comparison of all of us. We may now emphatically add to the list of notions, in the manufacture of which America has excelled the world, the best reed organ, as the most eminent musicians have, with singular unanimity, pronounced the Cabinet Organ superior to any other, whether of home or foreign make—*Chicago Tribune.*

Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous Disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps. TURNER & CO., 129 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., Proprietors.
Boston, July 1, 1867. 1y29

Net Twines.
BEST qualities, very low, wholesale and retail, at the Brook.
21tf H. H. CRIE.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76."—The spirit of '76 could not be kept down by British bayonets, neither can Pyle's Saleratus be kept down, or its progress stayed by all the spurious imitations that throng the market. Be sure the name "*James Pyle*" is on the package, which is always full weight.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

☞ Females should not fail to use Miss Sawyer's Female Restorative or Women's Friend, for all diseases that spring from irregularity. Price 50 cts. Sent by mail on receipt of 75 cts. L. M. Robbins, Agent for Rockland.

N. WIGGIN, M. D.—Office in Wilson & White's Block. Residence on Myrtle St. Office hours 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. Private consultation from 7 to 8 P. M. Dr. Wiggin gives special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart and Kidneys. Also, all diseases of women and children. Consultation by letter promptly attended to and medicine sent by mail, or the Dr. will visit patients out of town. Dr. Wiggin is a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia.

Among all the Hair Restorers, the Eugenie is unrivalled. As a Restorer and Beautifier of the Hair it is first in the list. Those who want the best, will use the Eugenie Hair Restorer. It removes dandruff, keeps the head cool, cures eruptions of the scalp. Try it. Try it. Large bottles, 75 cts. For sale by C. P. Fessenden. Sole Agent. 2w28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
Improved
Hair Restorer and Dressing
Combined in one Bottle.
Reduced Price. $1.00 per Bottle,
Sold by all Druggists.
April 29, 1867. eow20

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of *Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs*, while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From ANDREW ARCHER, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.

"About eight years since, my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "SEATED CONSUMPTION." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase *one bottle* of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much that I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES.

The above statement, gentlemen, is my *voluntary* offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and is for sale by Druggists generally. 4w33

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in action, and free from all injurious properties.
Feb. 22, 1867. 1y10

MOTH & FRECKLES.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond St., New York. Sold by all druggists in Rockland and elsewhere. Price $2 per bottle. 6m11

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May 24, 1867. 1y22

SCROFULA.

The REV. GEO. TOBIAS of Brooklyn, N. Y., says in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his Magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, after dissolution appeared inevitable: "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice." Circulars free.

DR. ANDERS' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. 4w22

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 2w27
Feb. 22, 1867. 1y10

DR. S. S. FITCH'S
"FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"

Seventy-six *pages*; price 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, read, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to the sick or indisposed.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 25 Tremont street, Boston.
Jan. 29, 1867. 1y7

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.
May 24, 1867. 1y22

TERRIFIC ONSLAUGHT.

Now is the season for those huge black swarms of flies, that so torment man and beast.
DUTCHER'S
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
will make a clean sweep of them—every sheet will kill a quart. Beware of bogus imitations, which some may say are "just as good." There is nothing at all comparable with it.
Sold everywhere. Price Six Cents.
July 25, 1867. 4w32

Helmbolds Fluid Extract BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of the organs require the use of a diuretic.
If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
and
that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10 Street, Philadelphia Pa.
Feb. 22, 1867. 1y10

No. 2.
DR. SCHENCK'S
NEW OFFICE.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has opened an office on second floor of No. 33 HANOVER STREET, Boston, where he will be professionally every WEDNESDAY, from 9 to 3. Every person complaining with Consumption, or any disease leading to it, is invited to call on him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the charge is five dollars.

Dr. Schenck can explain to patients very correctly the stage of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell exactly how far the lungs are gone, and what part also; whether it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulcerated throat and catarrh, or from Liver complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him; but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case of lung disease, for it is impossible to cure Consumption unless the stomach and liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healing condition the stomach must be cleansed, and an appetite for good rich food created, so as to make good blood, before the lungs will begin to heal; then the chills and night sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

He keeps a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston, General Wholesale Agents for the New England States. For sale by all druggists.

A CARD FROM THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY
OF
WALTHAM, MASS.

This Company beg leave to inform the public that they commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely *by hand*, and the result is of necessity a lack of that uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative must vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepines and so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant, who stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered.

How American Watches are Made.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All the Company's operations, from the reception of the raw materials to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent direction. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like.

The Company respectfully submit their watches *on their merits* only. They claim to make

A Better Article for the Money

by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system.—They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, to the finest chronometer; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIME-KEEPERS. It should be remembered that except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED

by a special certificate, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.
July 25, 1867. 4w32

IN THE CORAL CAVES

sea-green is said to be the prevailing hair color, and the

FISH-TAILED MAIDENS

sit on the rocks and comb their green locks assiduously. But the

BELLES OF EARTH

prefer glossy browns and shining blacks to any other hues, and if nature has not given their fair heads these beautiful hues, or if mischance has robbed them of their once exquisite beauty, they don't cry about it, but resort at once to

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which in five minutes does all that nature ever did for any head in her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
July 25, 1867. 4w32

THE GREATEST PAIN-RELIEVER IN THE WORLD.

Warranted superior to any other, or no pay, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Mumps, Burns, Cuts, Insect stings, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Limbs, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings; also, to take internally for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Spasms, Sea Sickness, Vomiting and Cramp. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, if used according to the directions, and never fails, as thousands can attest. It was first introduced in 1817, and now millions of bottles are annually sold. Every one who has once used it, continues to do so, and recommend it to their friends as the most valuable medicine extant. Certificates enough to fill a dozen newspapers have been received by Dr. Tobias. His medicine, the Venetian Liniment, will do all that is stated, and more. No one will regret trying it. Those residing at a distance from a physician, will find it a reliable medicine to have on hand in case of accidents. Ask for Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and take no other. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.
July 25, 1867. 1w32

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce, and as we think, has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they exceed the other medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel diseases. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects they are at the same time, as diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children.—Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are entirely harmless. Cures have been made that would surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others bear out the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellows.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use of these medicines and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Want of Healthful Action of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they make more profit, Demand Ayer's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

MASONIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC HALL.

CLAREMONT COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR:
Stated Conclaves, 1st Monday of each month.
DR. C. N. GERMAINE, *E. C.*
J. R. BOWLER, *Recorder.*

KING SOLOMON'S CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Stated Convocations, 1st Thursday in each month.
G. A. MILLER, *H. P.*
C. R. MALLARD, *Secretary.*

AURORA LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
Stated Communications, 1st Wednesday of each month.
G. D. STUZAIR, *S. W.*
ENOCH DAVIES, *Secretary.*

ROCKLAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
Stated Communications, 1st Tuesday of each onth
ELI HALL, *W. M.*
C. R. MALLARD, *Secretary.*
Rockland, June 1, 1866. 24tf

N. C. FLETCHER,
Druggist & Apothecary,
OPPOSITE BAY VIEW HOUSE,
CAMDEN, Me.
February, 14, 1866. 9tf

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder kidneys and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
Feb. 22, 1867. 1y10

C. P. FESSENDEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK,
Rockland, Me.
April 30, 1864. 19tf

D. N. MORTLAND,
Counselor at Law
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
No. 6, Kimball Block, Rockland, Me.
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO,
HON. NEHEMIAH ABBOTT, of Belfast,
HON. WILLIAM MCGILVERY, of Searsport,
L. W. HOWES, Esq., of Boston.
34tf

Why Suffer from Sores!

WHEN by the use of the Arnica Ointment you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from
BURNS, SCALDS, CHAPPED HANDS, CUTS, SPRAINS,
and every complaint of the skin. Try it, for it costs but 25 cents.
Be sure and ask for
Hale's Arnica Ointment.
For sale by all druggists, or send 35 cts. to O. P. SEYMOUR & CO., Boston, and receive a box by return mail.
Jan. 19, 1867. 1y4

SETH E. BENSON,
APOTHECARY,
Corner Main and Park Streets
SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.
January 14, 1865. 3tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Aug. 8th, by Rev. Joseph Kulloch, Mr. George W. Bowdoin and Miss Susan Weed, both of So. Thomaston.

In this city Aug. 11th, by Rev. Joseph Kulloch, Mr. Sylvanus J. Wheeler and Miss Nancy M. Haskell, both of So. Thomaston.

In this city, Aug. 12th, by Rev. Geo. Pratt, Wm. S. George to Miss Lydia A. Ball, both of this city.

DEATHS.

In Thomaston, Aug. 13th, Miss Helena Bradford, aged 35 years.

In Thomaston, Aug. 14th, Nathaniel Liscomb, Esq., a native of Portland, and for many years a citizen of Belfast, aged about 84 years.

In South Thomaston, August 6th, Mr. William J. Hayden, aged 32 years and 11 months.

In Portland, Aug. 13th at the residence of T. F. Cummings, Mrs. Louisa Hinckly of Bucksport, aged 66 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Aug 6, schs James Henry, Oliver, Boston; Minnie Cobb, returned. 7th, Commonwealth, Ellenas, Boston; Aristeo, Spear, Fishing; J E Gamage, Hix, Vinalhaven. 8th, schs Concordia, Thompson, Boston; Gen Marion, Torrey, Portsmouth; R S Hodges, Babb, Boston. 10th, schs Granville, Morton, Lynn; Ada Ames, Marston, Boston; Union Star, Kennedy, Boston; Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, Vinalhaven for New York; Onward, Wardwell, Bangor. 12th, schs R Leach, Pillsbury, Salem; Oregon, Goff, Bath; Excel, Hatch, Boston; Utica, Pinkham, Portland; S S Lewis, Brackley, Camden; Pilot, Thompson, Boston; bark Jennie Cobb, Hanley, Boston. 13th, schs Richmond, Guptill, N Y; Leader, Allen, Boston, Augeline, Hix, Portland; Nellie Tarbox, ——, Charlotte, Ott, Chandler, Boston; Liberty, Haskell, Boston; Wanderer, Snow, Matinicus; R C Thomas, Crockett, Boston; brig Princeton, Wells, Philadelphia; schs Arkansas, Thorndike, Portland; Lake, Hills, Boston. 14th, schs Charles Carroll, Farnsworth, Portsmouth; Lizzie Guptell, Spalding, N Y; Cornelia, Henderson, N Y; Amanda Powers, Robinson, Boston.

Sailed.

Aug 10th, schs Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, N Y; Sardinian, Holbrook, N Y; Sarah, Marston, N Y; Nauseng, ——, N Y; Bay State, Carl, N Y; Susan & Mary, Keene, N Y; Commonwealth, Ellenas, Boston; Copy, Thomas, N Y; Sea Flower, Candage, N Y; Eddy, Moore, Boston; Hector, Julia E Gamage, Hix, Delaware Breakwater; Abnonak, Shaw, Portland; Solon, Post, Boston, Post Boy, Andrews, Augusta; Albert Jameson, Candage, N Y; Concord, Candage, N Y; Angelina, Hix, Portland; John Adams, Spofford, N Y; Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, N Y; Gen Washington, Miller, Boston; James R. Kennedy, Gardiner; George, Tate, Newburyport; Mary Brewer, Pierce, N Y; Lucy Jane, Nash, Boston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON—Cld Aug 12, schs Nautilus, James on, Rockland; Susan Jane, Tinker, Rockland.

Ar 11th, brigs Lady Suffolk, Morrison, of Rockland; Haskell, Tobacco 17th ult. On 3d inst, lat 32 20, lon 76 22, was struck by lightning, and had main topmast shivered. On 10th, lat 36 39, lon 71 56, fell in with a spar, and picked up a boat's stern branded "Ann Lee & Brooklyn, New Haven," was painted lead color outside and inside, and had lead varnished bottom inside. On 14th, lat 39 19, lon 71 46, spoke barque George Palmer, from Philadelphia for New York; schs Fred Hanington, Clough, Philadelphia; Alamo, (of Machias) Chase, Rondout; Forest, (of Cherrifield) Strout, Rondout.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 11th, schs Shooting Star, Alexander, 236 bbls mackerel; Ada A Frye, Cooper, 239 bbls of mackerel; Greyhound, Dyer, 110 bbls mackerel, all from Bay St Lawrence.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 8th, barque Bandler, Packard, New York; brigs H G Berry, Colson, and William Robbinson, Reed, Havana.

Below, coming up, ship Pacific, Fox, New York; barque Hudson Gregory, Gregory, Rockland.

DISASTERS.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Lane, of Baltimore from Bangor, reports 20 inst, 40 miles south of Montauk, lost deck load of lumber; also bowsprit and spring sleak.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At at Aspinwall, 25th ult, brig Alice Starret, Hooper, Savannah.

SPOKEN.

July 22, lat 45 12, lon 19 54, ship Liverpool, from London for New York.

Notice.

THE Assessors of the city of Rockland will be in session at their office, No. 8, Berry Block, on Monday the 19th inst., from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing applications for abatement of taxes of 1867.
S. M. J. BOND,
FREEMAN HARDEN, } Assessors.
C. R. MALLARD,
Rockland, August 15, 1867. 3w34

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of July, 1867.

EMERSON ROKES, surviving partner of the firm of G. A. & T. ROKES, of which firm GILBERT U. ROKES, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, was a partner, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w35

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated on Mathieus, about the center of the Island, containing about fifty acres, with a good house and barn and out buildings. Has a good shore privilege in the harbor with fish-houses in the same. Said farm, has about eight acres of cranberry swamp on it which will be very valuable in a few years. Any one wishing to purchase, will please apply to
FREEMAN HALL,
On the premises.
Mathieus, Aug 12, 1867. 3w35

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of July, 1867.

JOHN W JAMESON, Guardian of ALFRED JAMESON, of Warren, in said County, non compos, having presented his fifth account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested, may attend at a Probate Court, to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w35

PRINCE & CILLEY,
General Insurance Agents.

Fire, Marine, Life and Accident.

HAVING entered into copartnership and been duly appointed Agents for the following first class Insurance Companies, would solicit a share of the public patronage of Knox Co. Insurance effected in the following Companies at the lowest rate of premiums, proportionate to the hazard, and all losses promptly adjusted, and paid at this Agency.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
Of Boston, showing a larger amount of assets to liabilities than any other Company.

SECURITY, FIRE & MARINE,
Of New York.
Capital, $1,000,000.....Assets, $1,421,325 57

NATIONAL FIRE & MARINE,
Of Boston.....Capital $1,000,000

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL,
Of Boston.....Assets $1,193,677 68

NORTH AMERICA FIRE INS. CO.,
Hartford, Conn.....Assets, $381,201.

ALBANY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Albany,.....$250,000.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY,
The only Mutual Accident Co. in the United States.

Risk taken for other first class Companies.
CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK, Rockland.
June 14, 1867. 26tf

THOSE BEAUTIFUL BON TON HOOP SKIRTS, and a good assortment of cheaper quality always on hand, at
W. O. HEWETT'S.
Rockland, May 9, 1867. 21tf

Shorts, Fine Feed & Middlings,
FRESH GROUND, just received and for sale by
W. O. FULLER.
Rockland, Feb, 15, 1867. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Death to Pin-Worms!

DR. GOULD'S PIN-WORM SYRUP is the only remedy for these most troublesome and dangerous of all worms that infest the human system. It is also the most effectual vermifuge for all other kinds of worms in children. Purely vegetable; safe and certain. A valuable cathartic, and beneficial to health. Warranted to cure. Price 75 cents. G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and all Druggists.

A Physiological View of Marriage.
THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.
Containing nearly three hundred pages
And 130 fine plates and engravings of the
Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease with a treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of Cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which the book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the world.

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of July, 1867.

JOHN P. ALLEN, Administrator on the estate of E. B. FEET, late of New York City and County —, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland on the second Tuesday of September next, and show cause if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w34

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAIL ROAD CO.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
As an Investment.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 92 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security.—This amount upon the first 342 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Government, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Government to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St. CLARK, DODGE & CO. BANKERS, 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall st., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN C. CISCO,
*Treasurer

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUACKENBOS'S ARITHMETICS.
THE LATEST AND BEST.
Primary, 40c. Elementary, 60c. Practical, $1.00.
Up to the times; teach the methods used by business men; complete on all the branches of Commercial Arithmetic; well condensed in rules and analyses; admirably graded; perfect text-books; with no defects. So say Teachers who use them. Going in everywhere. Specimens mailed to Teachers at half the above prices. Agents wanted in every County. Address D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

WANTED.

Agents in every town in New England to solicit and fill orders for the following and interesting and popular works: "Religious Denominations of the World," by J. Newton Brown, D. D., editor of "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge;" "Handwriting of God," by Rev. D. A. Randall; "North American Indians," by Geo. Catlin. For terms and deed of exclusive territory, apply in person or by letter to WHITNEY & KINGSLEY, 181 Main st., Norwich, Conn.

RODMAN, FISK, & CO., BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 18 Nassau St.,
NEW YORK,
Buy and sell at market rates Six per cent. Bonds of 1881: Five-Twenty Bonds, all issues; Ten-Forty Bonds; Seven-Thirty Notes, all series; Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver Coin.
Convert all series of 7-30 Notes into the New Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, at best market rates.
Execute orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities.
Receive Deposits and allow 5 per cent. interest on balances, subject to check at sight.
Make collections on all accessible points.
All issues of Government Securities credited or remitted for, on receipt, at market rates, free of all commission charges. R. F. & CO.

OAKLAND HALL ENGLISH, Classical and Military School for Boys, at Needham, Mass.—The next School year of 40 weeks opens September 18th. For Register and Circular address the Principal, Rev. J. B. CLARK, Oakland Hall, Needham, Mass.

POLLOCK INSTITUTE, a first class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsfield, Mass. Fall term of 20 weeks begins Oct. 4, 1867. For particulars address Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, Principal.

ASTHMA CURED.—Relief guaranteed in 5 minutes, and a *permanent cure* effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

MDCCLX.

1760.——1867.

"CENTURY."

$100 A DAY.

We have adopted the plan of putting money in CENTURY TOBACCO to induce consumers to use it, knowing that it is only necessary for them to give it a trial to become fully satisfied of its merits, and to pronounce it THE BEST LINE CUT MADE. We will continue to offer these inducements until the fact is fully recognized.
We are making THE CENTURY from selections of the very choicest old leaf, and have devoted every care to its manufacture. It is free from drugs, and in every respect A PURE ARTICLE OF CHEWING TOBACCO.
On Mondays we will place in one paper a $100 U. S. Note. On Tuesdays, in two papers, $50 each. On Wednesdays, in five papers, $20 in each. On Thursdays, in ten papers, $10 each. On Fridays, in twenty papers, $5 each, and on Saturdays, in fifty papers, $2 each, in all cases issuing GENUINE U. S. GREENBACKS to the amount of $100 a day.
The finders of these GREENBACKS—by sending us their names, addresses, and numbers of the bills—will be presented with packages of our Tobacco, in proportion to the amount of money found.
This house has been established for over a Hundred Years, and has always sustained a character for honesty and fair dealing, which puts to flight all doubts, if any should exist, as to the genuiness of this enterprise.
THE CENTURY TOBACCO can be had in large quantities at manufacturers prices, of A. B. Mitchell, 25 Central st., Boston; B. A. Van Schaick, 168, Front st., Philadelphia; Foy & Earle, 88 S. Water st., Chicago; Schultz & Bagley, 91 West Second st., Cincinnati.
Price list sent on application to
P. & G. LORILLARD.
(Established in 1760.)
16 Chambers St., N. Y.

MORE THAN $200 PER MONTH.
Made with Stencil Dies. Send for Catalogue and Samples, free. S. M. SPENCER & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

$15 PER DAY SURE.—Agents wanted everywhere to sell our *Patent White Wire Clothes Lines*. Will last 30 years. Address, the AMERICAN WIRE CLOTHLINE CO., 302 Broadway, N. Y.

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 25 c. and get 80 pages and sample gratis. Agents have made $10,000. Ephraim Brown, Lowell, Mass.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. 12 specimen pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG 227 Bowery, New York City.

NEW "CORLISS" ENGINES FOR SALE.

One Engine, cyl'r	18x32,	12 foot pulley,	24 inch face.	
One "	14x36,	11 "	18 "	"
One "	12x30,	10 "	18 "	"
One "	10x24,	7½ "	16 "	"
One "	8x24,	6 "	12 "	"

Circulars giving the results of the working of the Corliss Engine, as substitutes of those of other construction sent upon application. WM. A. HARRIS, Builder of Corliss Steam Engines, 113 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.

Paints for Farmers,

AND OTHERS.—THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead color, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, Barns, Fences, Agricultural implements, Carriage makers, Pails and Woodenware, Cellars, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof, Bridges, Burial Cases, Canal Boats, Ships and Ships' Bottoms, Floor Oil Cloth, (our Manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the last year, and has a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl., or 600 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark, Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, Proprietor, 204 Pearl st., N. York.

Colgate & Company's Honey Toilet Soap.

'Buy Me, and I'll do you Good.'
Use Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS for Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Humors, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Drowsiness, and all Diseases arising from Disordered Stomach, Torpid Liver, and Bad Blood, to which all persons are subject in Spring and Summer. Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and by all Dealers in Medicine.

A Safe, Certain, and Speedy Cure.
TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.
FOR NEURALGIA
And all Nervous Diseases.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Price $1.00 per Package.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
120 Tremont Street, Boston.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
To Solicit Orders for a New Illustrated
BIBLE DICTIONARY.
(COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.)
This DICTIONARY embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.
In circulating this Work, Agents will find no pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with *this*.
But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.
Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.
For particulars apply to, or address
S. S. SCRANTON & CO.,
125 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
July 25, 1867. 6w32

Patent Copper Paint.
BEST thing in use for vessels bottoms. For sale at the brook. H. H. CRIE.
Rockland, May 10, 1866. 21tf

PORTLAND BUSINESS CARDS.

CUSHMAN, A. & CO., Manuf's and Jobbers of warranted Boots & Shoes, 34 Union St.

To the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be held at Rockland, in the County of Knox, on the first Tuesday of April next:

ARMINA G. McCURDY, of Washington, in the County of Knox, respectfully petitioning, gives your honors to be informed that she was lawfully married at Appleton, in said County, upon the 20th day of November, A. D. 1854, to NATHANIEL B. McCURDY, late of said Washington, but who has not now any residence in this State, and who is at present, as she is informed, in the State of California; that ever since her said marriage she has behaved herself toward the said Nathaniel B. as a chaste, kind, affectionate and faithful wife, and has one child by said Nataniel B., Laurette, who is seven years old; yet the said Nathaniel B., regardless of his marriage vows and duty, has wholly neglected for more than three years last passed, to provide for your libelant or her said child, and has made no provision for, and taken no care of either of them, and has wholly deserted them, and has become morally unfit to be their guardian and protector. Wherefore, your libelant prays that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Nathaniel B. McCurdy may be dissolved, and that the care, custody and education of her said child, Laurette, may be decreed to her, and as in duty bound will ever pray.
ARMINA G. McCURDY.
March 20, 1867.

State of Maine.
KNOX SS—SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, April Term, A. D. 1867.
Int. Rev. Stamp 5 cents.
On the foregoing ORDERED, that the libelant notify the said Nathaniel B. McCurdy of the pendency thereof, by publishing an attested copy of her libel, and this order thereon, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, being a paper printed at Rockland, in the County of Knox, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Rockland within and for the County of Knox, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that he may then and there appear and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said libelant should not be granted.
Attest:—ALDEN L. TYLER, Clerk.
A true copy of libel with Order of Court thereon.
Attest:—ALDEN L. TYLER, Clerk. 3w33

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the fourth Tuesday of October, A. D. 1866:

LYDIA E. ROBINSON, of Friendship, in said County, respectfully represents, that she was married to JOSEPH S. ROBINSON, then of Orrington, in the County of Penobscot, at Brewer, in said County of Penobscot, on the 14th day of May, 1853; that she has always conducted herself toward said Joseph as a chaste, faithful and affectionate wife; but that the said Joseph S. Robinson, neglecting his marriage vows and duty, without any reason or cause, upon the sixth day of July, A. D. 1865, left this State and has never returned; that since that time he has neglected to support, or to provide for the support of your libelant, and that he has wholly deserted her, and that she has, during that time, lived with, and been supported by her father. Wherefore your libelant prays that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Joseph S. Robinson, (whose residence is now not in this State, but where it is she is not informed,) may be dissolved, and as in duty bound will ever pray.
LYDIA E. ROBINSON,

State of Maine.
KNOX SS—SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, April Term, A. D. 1867.
Int. Rev. Stamp 5 cents.
On the foregoing ORDERED, That the libelant notify the said Joseph S. Robinson of the pendency thereof, by publishing an attested copy of her libel, and this order thereon, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, being a paper printed at Rockland, in the County of Knox, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Rockland within and for the County of Knox, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that he may then and there appear and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said libelant should not be granted.
Attest:—ALDEN L. TYLER, Clerk.
A true copy of libel and Order of Court thereon.
Attest:—ALDEN L. TYLER, Clerk. 3w33

State of Maine.
KNOX SS—SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, April Term, 1867.
JASON ROBBINS, of Union, vs. WILLIAM G. COLBY, of Rockland, said County.
Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents.
AND now on suggestion to the Court that WILLIAM G. COLBY, the Defendant, at the time of the service of the writ, was not an inhabitant of this State, and had no tenant, agent, or attorney within the same, that his goods or estate have been attached in this action, and that he has had no notice of said suit and attachment, it is ORDERED, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given to the said Defendant, by publishing an attested copy of this Order, together with an abstract of the Plaintiff's writ, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed at Rockland, in the County of Knox, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1867, that said Defendant may then and there appear, and answer to said suit, if he shall see cause.
Attest:—ALDEN L. TYLER, Clerk.
(Abstract of Plff's Writ.)
Assumpsit on defendant's promissory note, by him signed, dated Nov. 20th, A. D. 1866, for $220, payable in one year from date.
Also, to recover the sum of $129.61 for so much money before that time laid out, expended and paid for said Deft at his special request.
Also, for like sum of $129.61, lent and accommodated to Deft at his like request, and for interest on the same, according to specifications annexed.
Writ dated June 9th, 1866. Returnable Oct. Term, 1866. *Ad damnum* $800.
A. P. GOULD, Atty. to Plff.
A true copy of the Order of Court with Abstract of the Writ.
3w33 Attest:—ALDEN L. TYLER, Clerk.

Notice.
Knox and Lincoln Railroad.
THE Committee, appointed at Newcastle Feb. 19th, 1867, by the Corporators of the Knox and Lincoln R. R. Co., to decide and fix upon the Western terminus of the said road, met at Newcastle, Monday the 15th inst. The surveys and estimates of the several routes from Wiscasset to an intersection of the P. & K. R. Road being completed, as ordered by the Committee, they now report their decision that the Western terminus of the said road shall be at Bath, and they hereby give notice that the books for subscription to the capital stock of said road will again be opened in the several towns on the line of the road for 10 days or more, when a meeting of the subscribers to the said stock will be called for the purpose of choosing a Board of Directors, and for transacting such other business as may legally come before them.
The book for subscription will be found in the hands of
G. W. KIMBALL, Jr., Esq., at the Custom House in the city of Rockland; E. K. O'BRIEN, Esq., at the store of Burgess O'Brien & Co., in the town of Thomaston; MOSES R. MATHEWS, Esq., at his store in the town of Warren; R. K. HASKELL, Esq., at the Waldoboro' National Bank in the town of Waldoboro'; BLACKSTONE MERRILL, Esq., at the Post Office in the town of Nobleboro'; Capt. JOSEPH STETSON, at the first National Bank of Damariscotta in the town of Damariscotta; Capt. ADDISON AUSTIN, at the Newcastle National Bank in the town of Newcastle; HENRY INGALLS, Esq., at his office in the town of Wiscasset; JOHN H. KIMBALL, Esq., at his office in the city of Bath; ROBERT LONG, Esq., at his store in the town of St. George.
SAMUEL WATTS, *Chairman.*
July 18, 1867. 3tif

WOOD! WOOD!

Wood for	$6 50
Wood for	7 00
Wood for	7 50
Wood for	8 00
Wood for	8 50
Wood for	9 00

DRY WOOD under cover and in good condition. All of the above can be found at
GEO. W. BROWN & CO'S.,
No. 6 Rankin Block and Rankin Wharf.
Rockland, Dec. 15, 1866. 52tf

GEO. F. FLING,
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER
ON
WOOD.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Also, Portraits Painted.—Drawings made for Patents.

Carriage Stock.
JUST received a new and select stock such as *Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Bolts, Enameled Cloth, Leather, &c., &c.,* which will be sold as low as the market will admit of *Springs made to order*, at the Brook.
H. H. CRIE.
Rockland, June 14, 1867. 26tf

J. T. BERRY & SON'S

Livery Stable.
LIME ROCK ST., ROCKLAND, ME.
Any style of team for any purpose can be furnished promptly.
Coaches are run to all the Boats and Public Houses.
Particular attention is given to furnishing teams and Coaches for funerals.
Also, Books kept at this office for the different Stage Lines.
J. T. BERRY,
FRED H. BERRY.
Rockland, July 4, 1866. 29tf

Pyle's Saleratus
Is Acknowledged the Best in Use,
Always put up in pound packages,
FULL WEIGHT.
Sold by Grocers Everywhere.
June 6, 1867. 1y25

W. O. HEWETT,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
WOOLENS, CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, &c.
Cloaks Cut and Made to Order,
NO. 1 SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.
W. O. HEWETT.
Also, Agent for ÆTNA SEWING MACHINES.
January 12, 1867. 5tf

C. M. TIBBETTS,
DEALER IN
PROVISIONS,
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.
Corner of Main and Oak Streets, ROCKLAND, Me

C. A. SAFFORD,
(Successor to Hewett & Safford.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Flour, Corn, Meal, Fish,
WEST INDIA, GOODS, PAINTS, OILS,
Choice Family Groceries, &c.
Also, Agents for E. C. MOODY'S Camden Water Bakery.
Thankful to our friends and the public for the large patronage always received by the late firm, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
G. A SAFFORD,
Main Street, Rockland.
December 14, 1866. 52tf

G, P. & S. T. MUGRIDGE,
SAIL MAKERS
AND
RIGGERS.
Also, Dealers in
DUCK AND BUNTING,
Rankin Wharf, Rockland, Me.
Rockland, Jan. 16, 1867. 5tf

O. C. HALL,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
—AND—
U. S. Claim Agent,
Rockland, Me.

A. S. RICE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
ROCKLAND, MAINE.

T. R. SIMONTON,
Counsellor at Law
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
CAMDEN,.... .....KNOX COUNTY, MAINE.
Will attend to cases in Knox and Waldo Courts, and attend every sessi n of Probate Court, in Knox County.
Close attention given to collection of demands.
Business arising under the new Bankruptcy act, and claims against U. S. attended to promptly and at reasonable rates.
July 10, 1867. 30tf

J. P. CILLEY,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
ROCKLAND, MAINE,
OFFICE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
April 12, 1867. 13tf

WILLIAM BEATTIE,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,
WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,
370 ROCKLAND MAINE.

DR. J. R. HUSSEY,
Office in Crockett Block, Main St.,
WOULD inform his fellow citizens of Rockland, that he has taken the rooms, occupied by the late Dr. Prescott, at the North End, immediately back of the South Bank where he is ready to attend to calls or prescribe for office patients.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED TO. Found at his Office. 30tf

DR. J. RICHARDSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
RESIDENCE & OFFICE, SPEAR BLOCK,
Corner of Main and Park Streets.
Rockland, August 5, 1865. 33tf

REMOVAL.
DR. J. ESTEN,
HAS REMOVED to large and spacious rooms over C. G. MOFFITT'S Clothing Store, Union Block, Main Street.
RESIDENCE—In Capt. Israel Snow's House, corner of Florence and Main Streets.
Office hours from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
Rockland, Feb. 28, 1867. 11tf

SIMONTON BROTHERS.
DEALERS IN
Silks, Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Cloakings and Cloaks.
—ALSO—
Carpets & Feathers.
No. 1 BERRY'S BLOCK.
Rockland, May 13, 1861. 20tf

E. B. MAYO,
(Successor to MAYO & KALER.)
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.
EBEN B. MAYO.
Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. 14tf

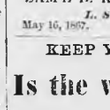
FRANCIS HARRINGTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BLOCKS, PUMPS,
STEERING-WHEELS, OARS, HAND-SPIKES, MAST-HOOPS, JIB-HANKS, BELAYING PINS, ROLLED-BUSHINGS, &c.
LUMBER PLANED TO ORDER.
No. 10 Kimball Block, Main Street,
ROCKLAND.
March 8, 1866. 12tf

S. I. LOVEJOY,
SHIP BROKER
—AND—
Commission Merchant.
ROCKLAND, Me.
Over Store of Cobb, Wight & Case.
VESSELS FREIGHTS, AND CHARTERS PROCURED.
Rockland, Dec. 31, 1864. 16w2

BULLOCK & MORTON,
Ship Chandlers,
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
103 SMITH'S WHARF,
45tf Baltimore, Maryland.

HORATIO N. KEENE,
(Successor to E. W. Burtlett,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
AND OVER-SHOES,
Sole Leather, Wax Leather, French and American Calf Skins.
LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK, Rubber Goring, Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, Shoe Tools of all kinds.
At the Brook, Main Street,
ROCKLAND, ME.
January 2, 1864. 2tf

WILDES' HOTEL,
NO. 46 ELM STREET,
BOSTON.
G. W. WHITTEMORE, PROPRIETOR.
November 7, 1862. 45tf


PREBLE HOUSE,
Portland, Me.
SAM'L B. KROGMAN, PROPRIETOR.
L. STEVENS, Clerk.
May 16, 1867. 1y22

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY
Is the way to Health.

W. HALL'S,
CELEBRATED
LEATHER PRESERVER.
MANUFACTURED BY W. HALL.
Rockland, Me.
Jan. 31, 1867. 6tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
INSIDE ROUTE—PORTLAND AND BANGOR.
Three Trips A Week.

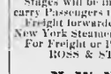
On and after Thursday, April 18th, the beautiful, substantial and swift Steamer MILTON MARTIN, (of 637 tons) CAPT. ALBERT WOOD, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street Portland, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Rockland, (arriving about 11 A. M.) Camden, Belfast, Searsport, Sandy Point, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden, and Bangor.
Returning, will leave Bangor every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, touching at the above named landings, and arriving in Rockland about 11 o'clock A. M.
Passengers ticketed through to and from Boston by Railroad and Steamboat.
This Steamer will leave Commercial Wharf, foot of Sea Street.
J. P. WISE, Agent.
Office No. 7 Kimball Block.
Rockland, April 16, 1867. 18tf

SANFORD'S
INDEPENDENT LINE.

OUTSIDE ROUTE FROM BANGOR TO BOSTON. The large, staunch, new steamer
KATAHDIN—Capt. J. P. Johnson,
WILL leave Bangor for Boston, and intermediate landings on the river, every Monday and Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at Rockland at about 5 o'clock, P. M.
RETURNING—Leaves Foster's Wharf, Boston, for Bangor and intermediate landings on the river, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, arriving at Rockland every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at about 5 o'clock.
M. W. FARWELL, *Agent.*
Agent's Office at Police Court Room, in Berry Block.
Rockland, March 1, 1867. 14tf

Portland, Bangor and Machias Steamboat Company.
TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

THE new, substantial, and swift going Steamer "CITY OF RICHMOND," 879 tons, CHARLES DERRING, Master, will make two trips per week to MACHIAS, leaving Franklin Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 11 o'clock, and touching at Rockland, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Mount Desert, Millbridge, Jonesport and thence to Machisport.
RETURNING:—Will leave Machiasport every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS at 5 o'clock, touching at the above named landings, and arriving in Portland the same night.
Stages will be in readiness at all the landings to carry Passengers to the neighboring towns.
Freight forwarded from Portland by the Boston and New York Steamers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROSS & STURDIVANT, General Agents.
23 Commercial St., Portland.
M. W. FARWELL, Agent.
Rockland, April 25, 1867. 19tf

PORTLAND and NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Splendid and fast sailing Steamships DIRIGO, *Capt. H. Sherwood*, and FRANCONIA, Capt. W. W. SHERWOOD, will until further notice run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 38, East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Room, $6.00. Cabin passage $5.00. Meals extra.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For Freight or Passage apply to
ESTERY & RICKS, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 80 West Street, New York.
Feb. 22, 1866. 16tf

PENOBSCOT RIVER EXPRESS.
Office removed to No. 7 Kimball Block.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT until further notice. This Express will forward Monies, Valuables and Merchandise as follows:
For Boston by steamer Katahdin every Tuesday at 5 o'clock, P. M.
For Bangor and way stations on the River per steamer Katahdin every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M.
J. P. WISE, Agent.
Office No. 7 Kimball Block.
March 22, 1867. 14tf

Packet Jane Brindle,
F. MARSHALL, MASTER,

Will run between ROCKLAND and DEER ISLE as follows: Will leave North West Harbor for Rockland every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock, connecting with outside boat for Boston.
RETURNING.—Will leave Rockland, Wednesdays and Saturdays, on arrival of Boston Boat, for North West Harbor, Deer Isle.
Fare from Deer Isle to Rockland, $1.25.
Freight taken for half rates of Boston Boat.
Freeseage Rates to Rockland,—One hundred dollars or less, 10 cents, all additional $100 or parts, 5 cents.
WILLIAM WILSON & CO., Agents for Rockland.
S. G. HASKELL, Agent for Deer Isle.
May 24, 1867. 24tf

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.
Rockland and Carver's Harbor

The Packet Schooner GREYHOUND, CAPTAIN R. T. CARVER, will run the present season between Vinalhaven and Rockland, leaving Vinalhaven, (Carver's Harbor,) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock, for Rockland; and returning will leave Atlantic Wharf, Rockland, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 9 o'clock for Carver's Harbor.
Fare $1.00. Freight taken at low rates.
AGENTS.—DAVID VINAL at Vinalhaven; G. A. SAFFORD, Rockland.
March 29, 1867. 15tf

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.
Rockland and Vinalhaven.

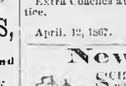
The Packet Schooner MEDORA, CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN, will run the present season between Vinalhaven and Rockland, leaving Vinalhaven, (Carver's Harbor,) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, for Rockland; returning will leave Atlantic Wharf, Rockland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock for Carver's Harbor.
Fare $1.00. Freight taken at low rates.
AGENTS.—DAVID VINAL at Vinalhaven; G. A. SAFFORD, Rockland.
March 29, 1867. 15tf

CAMDEN AND ROCKLAND
Accommodation Stage.

Stages will leave the Bay View House, Camden, at 8 o'clock, A. M., every day and the Thorndike Hotel, Rockland, at 4, P. M., same day.
Fare from Camden 75 cents
Fare from Rockport, 65 "
Packages delivered, and orders promptly attended to.
April 10, 1867. WILLIAM D. CLARK. 17tf

Eastern Stage Company.
BATH AND ROCKLAND.

SUMMER Arrangement.
On and after June 27th, 1867, coaches will run as follows, every day except Sundays:
Leave Sagadahock House, Bath, every day, (except Sundays,) at 7½ o'clock, A. M. and 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Leave Rockland every day (except Sundays) at 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M. connecting with the 12.30 and 5 o'clock trains for Boston.
Connecting with all trains on the Portland & Kennebec and Androscoggin Railroads; also with the Steamboat leaving Bath for Boston.
Through tickets are sold to Boston and Portland, by the drivers, at reduced rates. Also at the Boston & Maine and Eastern R. R. Depots in Boston, Portland and Kennebec in Portland.
Extra Coaches and teams furnished at shortest notice.
BERRY, RICKER & WHITE.
April, 12, 1867. 17tf

New Packet.

SCHR. EMBLEM.—Capt. L. Collins, will run as a Packet, between Green's Landing (Deer Isle) and Rockland touching at S. E. Harbor, (Deer Isle,) and North Haven, leaving Green's Landing every Monday and Thursday, and returning every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, on arrival of steamers.
Fare from Green's Landing $1.00
Freight at usual rates. Agent at Rockland, Crocker & Hunt; at N. Haven, Ira Waterman; Green's Landing, S. Green.
Rockland, June 6, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-four years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.
N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.
Boston, June 22, 1867. 1y29

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his dwelling house, situated on Grace Street, opposite the school house on said street. The house is one-and-a-half stories, with ell, and contains six rooms, finished throughout and in good repair. It will be sold cheap for cash if applied for immediately.
E. H. HEAL.
Rockland, July 3, 1867. 3w29*

Horse Shoes and Horse Nails
At the Brook. 21tf H. H. CRIE.

FOGLER BROTHERS
—AT—
NO. 8, BERRY BLOCK
Are now opening a new and choice stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SELECTED LAST WEEK IN
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
FROM THE
VERY LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
CONSISTING OF
WHITE GOODS,
Black and Colored Silks,
SHAWLS, BALMORALS,
Elegant Pattern Garments,
—BOTH IN—
SILK and CLOTH,
Woolens!
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Also, a very large stock of
CLOAKINGS,
And a complete line of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
at the Lowest Cash Prices.
FOGLER BROTHERS,
No. 8, BERRY BLOCK, Main St
Rockland, May 9, 1867. 21tf

SMITH'S
MUSIC ROOMS.
MY Instruments consist in part of the following:

STEINWAY & SON'S,	PIANO FORTES
CHICKERING & SON'S,	PIANO FORTES
WM. P. EMERSON'S,	PIANO FORTES
WM. BOURNE'S,	PIANO FORTES
HALLETT & CUMSTON'S	PIANO FORTES
SMITH'S	AMERICAN ORGANS
TAYLOR & FARLEY'S,	AMERICAN ORGANS
PRINCE'S	MELODEONS
PARKER & SECOMB'S	MELODEONS

All kinds of Brass and Stringed Instruments, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, &c. Also a fresh stock of Sheet Music and Instruction Books.
Purchasers will find it for their interest to call and examine the above NEW INSTRUMENTS.—As I pay cash, I shall sell on such terms as will make it for their advantage to patronize me.
I have, in addition, a large stock of Fancy Goods, embracing Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Fans, Beads, &c., &c.
ALBERT SMITH.
NO. 2 HOVEY BLOCK.
Rockland, June 14, 1867. 26tf

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS
ARE warranted to be the best *PAIN KILLER* in the whole world.
Use or as cases following internally, externally, require, directions and they will cure, beyond the possibility of a doubt,

Cholera,	Coughs,	Rheumatism,
Cholera-Morbus,	Colds,	Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa,	Croup,	Sprains,
Dysentery,	Sore Throat,	Bruises,
Diphtheria,	Bronchitis,	Cramps,
Headache,	Cholic,	and Wounds

They will work wonders with all your aches and pains. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores.
April 18, 1867. 1y18

SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
FANCY GOODS.
At H. HATCH'S,
No. 4 Perry Block, Lime Rock Street,
Where he is opening a splendid assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY
And Fancy Goods,
All New and Fresh from Boston and New York Markets.
Straw, Fancy and Mourning Bonnets.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS.
A large and elegant assortment of
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Knitting YARNS, Zephyr and German Worsteds.
A full assortment of
SHETLAND AND WOOD YARNS,
Embroidering Materials,
Such as FLANNEL, SADLERS and EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo, Moravian and Nun's Cotton, Linen Floss, Gold Braid, Gold and Silver Bullion, and other small articles too numerous to mention.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN HAIR WORK,
of the best manufacture in the United States.
BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.
☞ The subscriber, grateful that his persistent efforts to merit a remunerative patronage for his establishment has been so liberally met by this community, still cherishes the hope that continued efforts to present desirable articles at low prices will ensure for him a continued increase of patronage.
HIRAM HATCH.
Rockland, May 2, 1867. 20tf

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has received this day from BOSTON and PORTLAND a large and varied stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
Groceries and Provisions,
selected by himself, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, he guarantees the quality equal to the best, and will sell at prices as low as the lowest.
All kinds of Whips, Lashes and Brushes at
WM. J. BOND'S,
Atlantic Block,
Opposite Wood's Hardware Store, Main Street.
Rockland, May 15, 1867. 22tf

W. O. FULLER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
WARREN FACTORY GOODS
AT wholesale, in this vic